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Jacqueline Mackenzie in Libya, taken with her Bantam 'Colorsnap' camera by an Arab friend.

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Jacqueline Mackenzie, the well-known TV personality.

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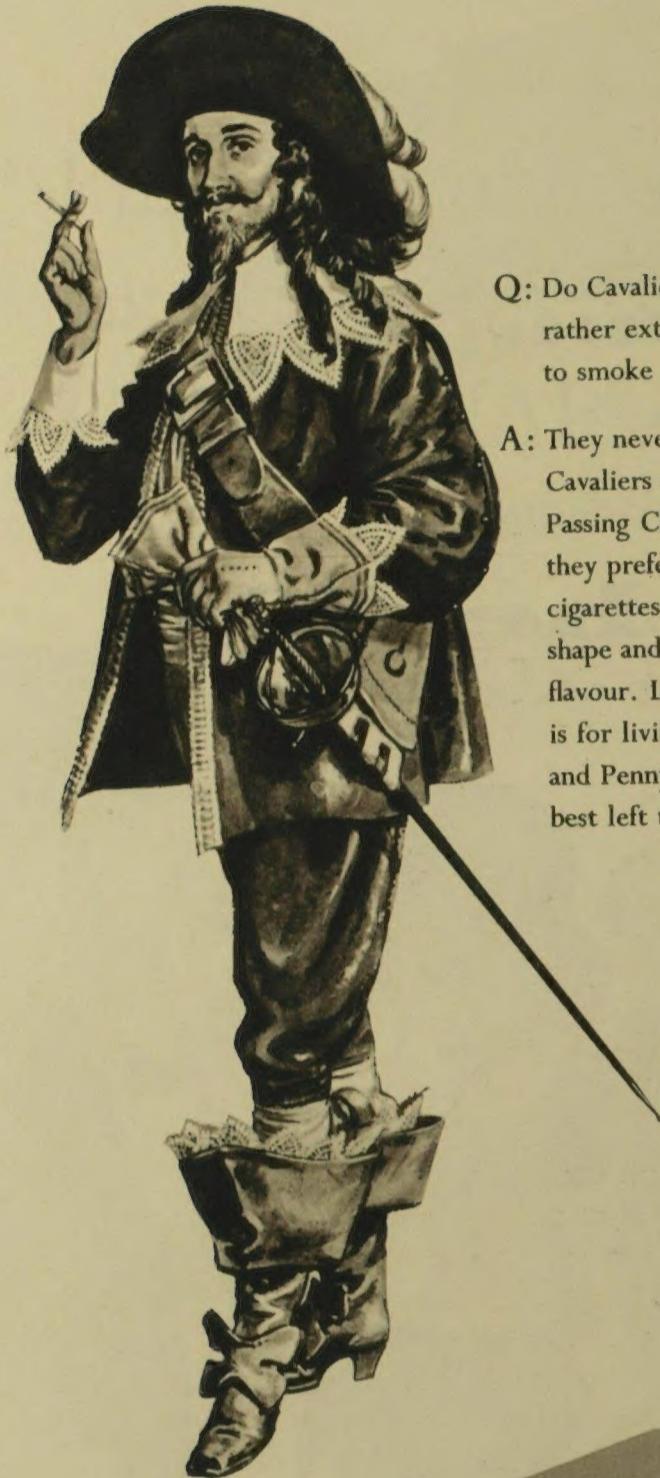


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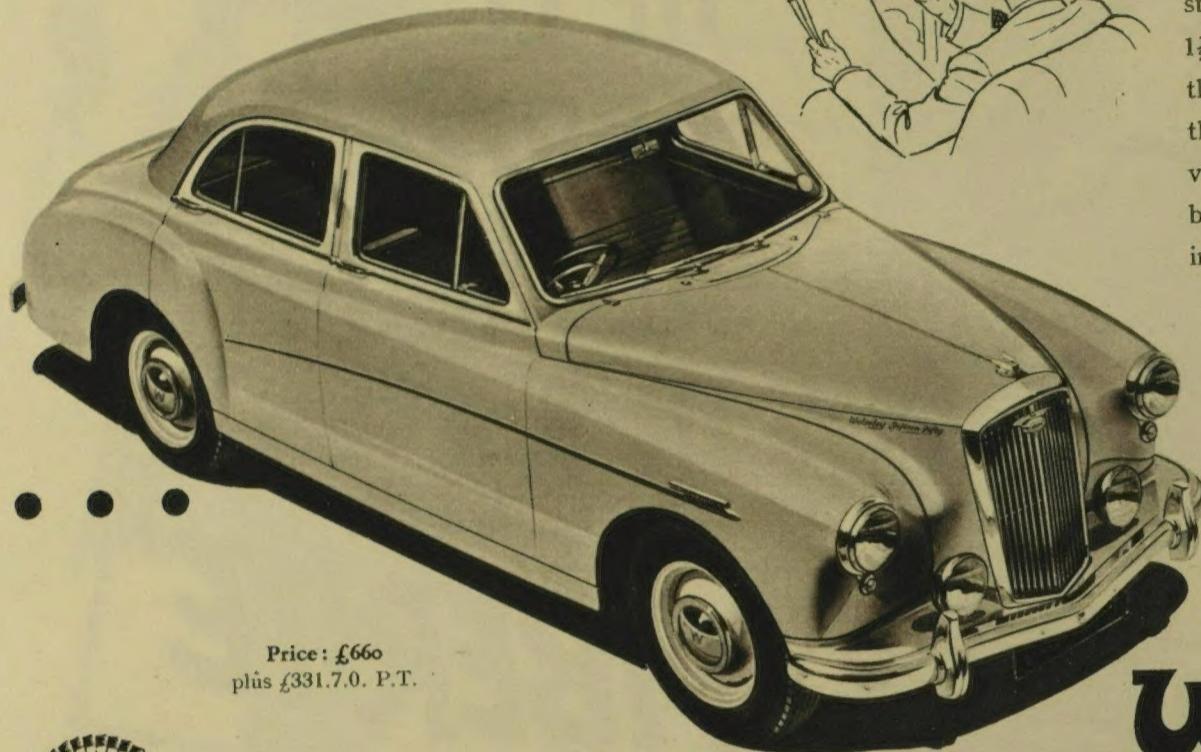
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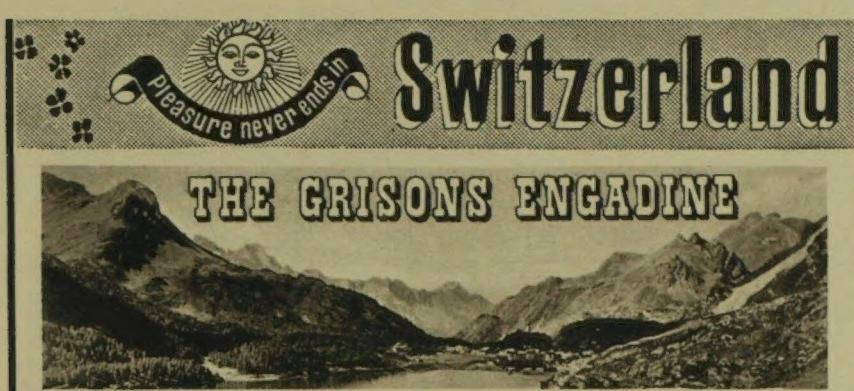
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Wonderful view of lake. Every comfort. Private beach. Terrace restaurant. Excellent cooking. Garage. Ask for brochure. Owner: R. Huber-Sohm.

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### HOTEL FEDERAL

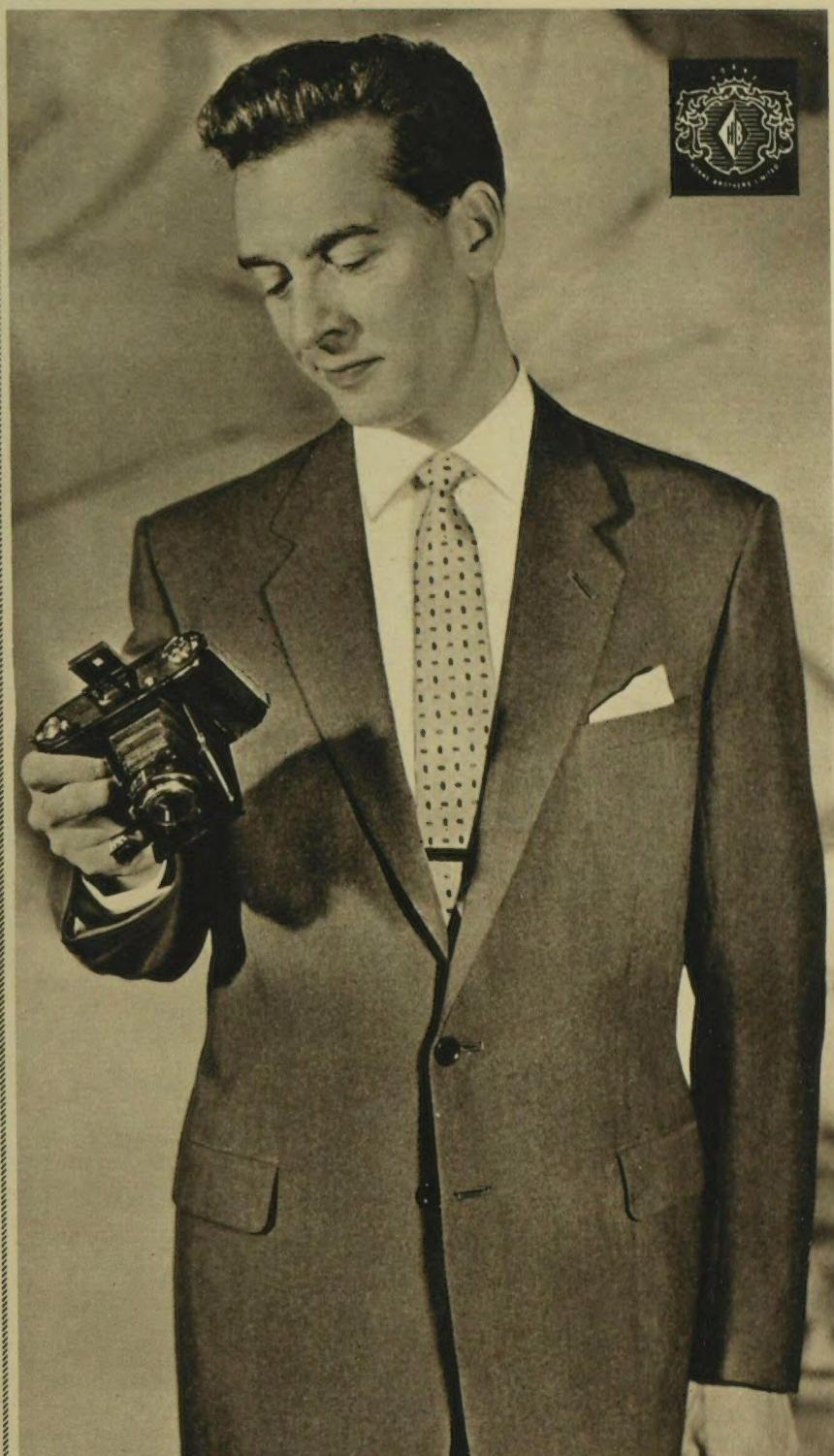
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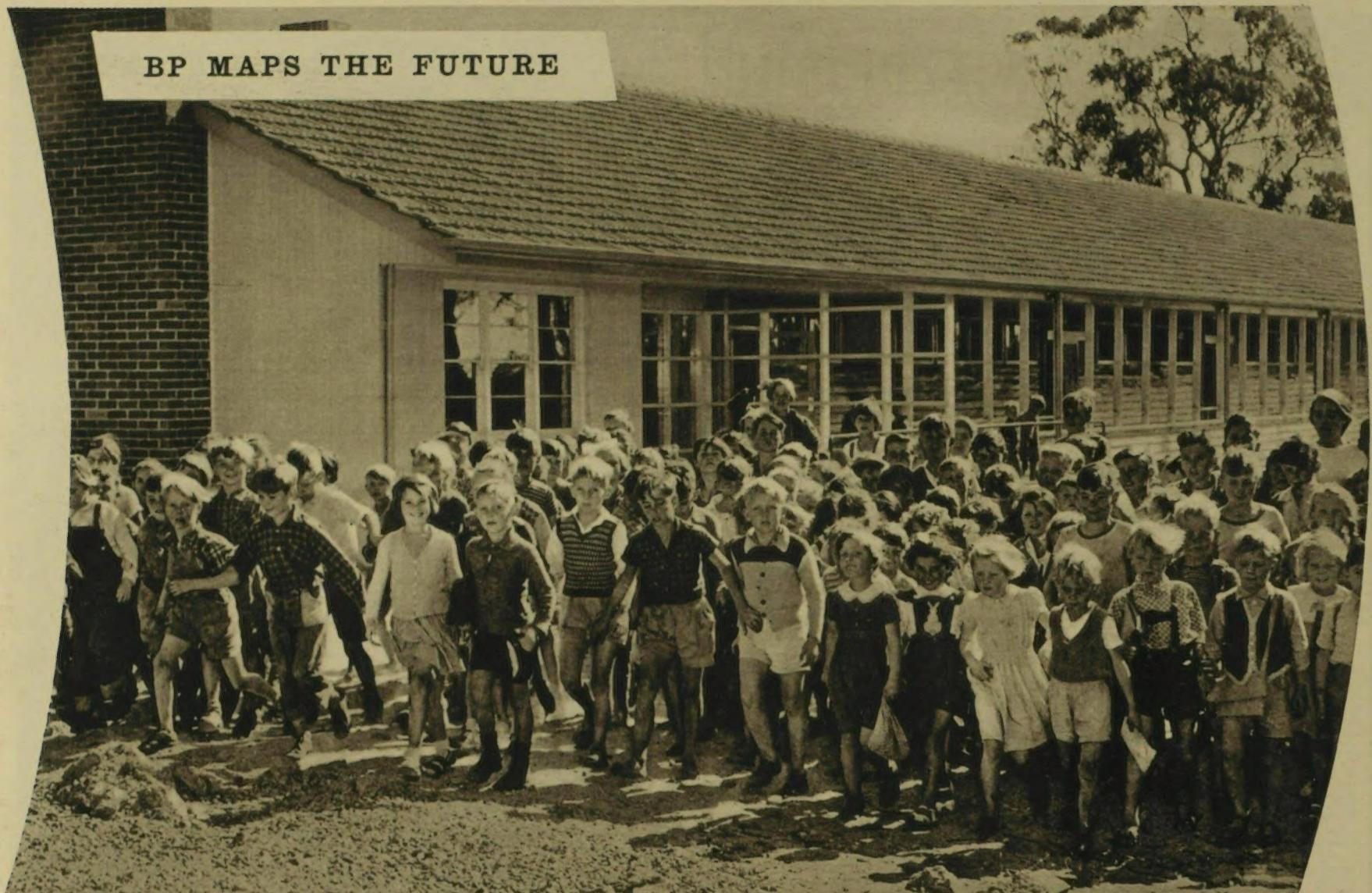
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**BP MAPS THE FUTURE**



Children of Medina, the new township near Kwinana Refinery, outside their splendid modern school.

## A new township springs up in Australia

SEVENTEEN MILES south of Fremantle, the main port of Western Australia, is Australia's biggest refinery - Kwinana - owned and operated by one of the British Petroleum group of companies.

Nearby a new township has risen amid the gum trees and casuarinas of the Australian bush. Named Medina, it has been built by the Western Australian authorities as the first part of a large new town to house many thousands of people whose livelihood will be mainly bound up with oil.

This new town has been planned not only for

personnel of Kwinana Refinery, but also for employees of the new industries attracted to the area by the building of the refinery, with its ready supply of fuel oil and other products.

Kwinana started operating in 1955, and can now process 3,000,000 tons of crude oil a year. Important new plant is at present being added to meet Australia's ever increasing demand for oil products. In Australia, as elsewhere, The British Petroleum Company plans the future by taking practical steps today.



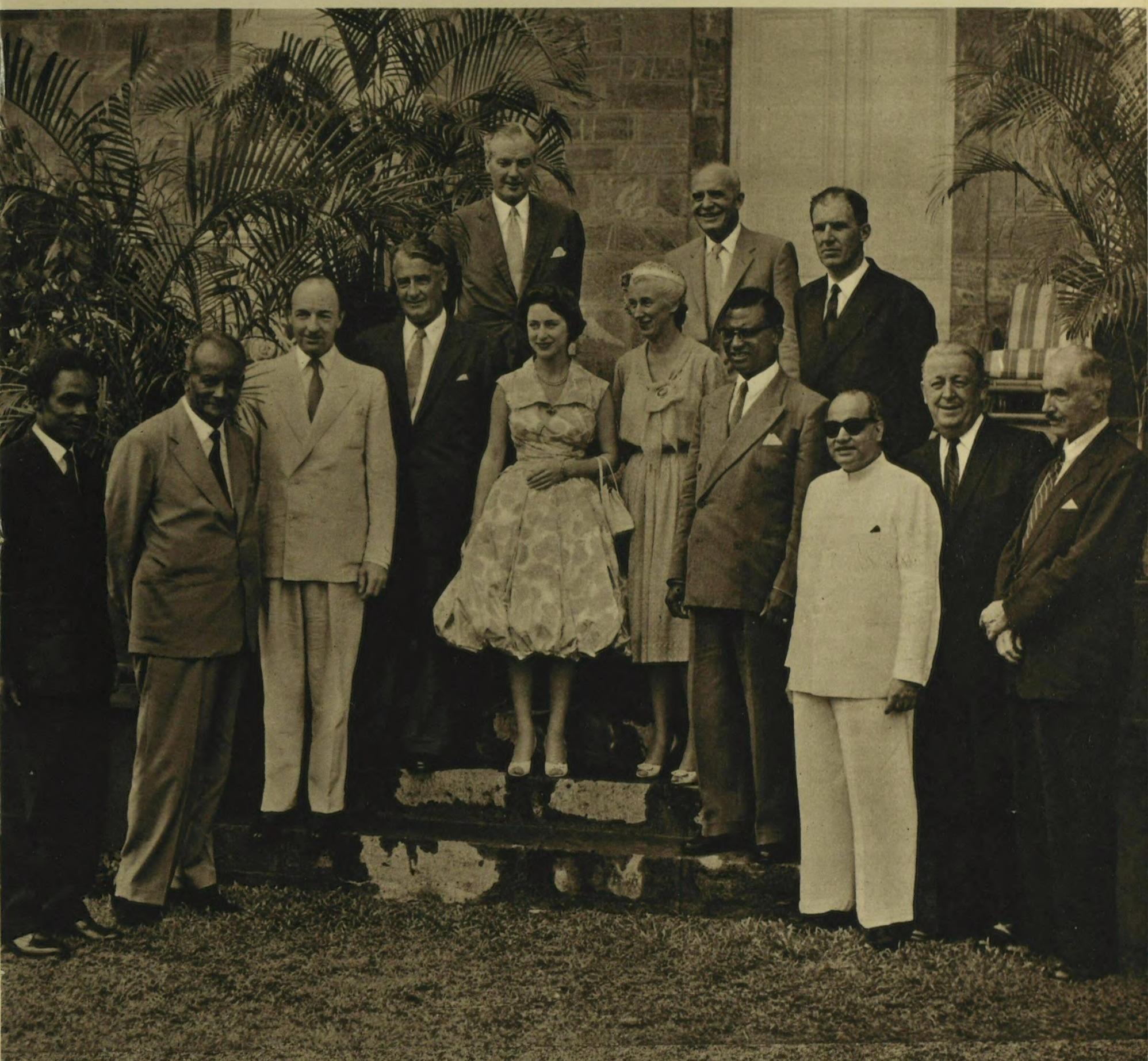
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SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1958.



DURING HER VISIT TO THE WEST INDIES : PRINCESS MARGARET, WEARING A DISTINCTIVE DRESS, SEEN WITH A GROUP OF COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GROUNDS OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD.

On April 24 Princess Margaret, who two days earlier had opened the first Federal Legislature of the West Indies, was present at a luncheon for Commonwealth representatives who had attended the inauguration. This photograph, taken in the grounds of Government House, Port of Spain, after the luncheon, shows Princess Margaret, a radiant figure in a pink-and-white dress with the new unpressed hemline, with (l. to r.) : Mr. Yeboa Asari (Ghana Minister of Works), Sir Grantley Adams (Prime Minister, West Indies Federation), Mr. John Profumo (United Kingdom Under Secretary of State for the

Colonies), the Hon. F. A. Townley (Australian Minister of Supply), Lord Hailes (Governor-General), Mrs. Ellen Fairclough (Canadian Secretary of State), Mr. Gordon Churchill (Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce), Mr. W. B. Van Lear (Ghana Justice of Appeal), Mr. Sydney Smith (Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs), Dr. N. V. Rajkumar (Indian Commissioner in Trinidad), Mr. D. Vosper (leader of the United Kingdom Parliamentary delegation), and Mr. W. E. Crocker (Australian High Commissioner in Canada). A photograph of the opening ceremony appears overleaf.

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#### "A GREAT POLITICAL OCCASION" AND THE SUPREME MOMENT OF HER TOUR: PRINCESS

On April 22 Princess Margaret inaugurated the first Federal Legislature of the West Indies in a ceremony at Port of Spain, Trinidad, which she described as "a great political occasion." It was also a most memorable and moving occasion as Princess Margaret, speaking from a throne on the dais of the Legislative Chamber of the Red House (Parliament building), said that she

had come to open the first Parliament by a Royal command from the Queen. In her speech the Princess spoke of the "dream of full West Indian nationhood within the Commonwealth" which has now become "a living reality." After declaring the Legislature inaugurated, the Princess read a message from the Queen. There was applause in the Chamber at the conclusion of

#### MARGARET INAUGURATING THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE WEST INDIES FEDERATION.

the speech which was relayed by loudspeakers to the crowd outside. In his address of thanks the Prime Minister, Sir Grantley Adams, said that the Princess and her gracious moving words "invest with incomparable dignity a moment of time without parallel in the long history of the British Caribbean communities." Fanfares sounded as the Princess left the Chamber and went to

the balcony of the Red House, overlooking the city square, where a large and excited crowd greeted her appearance with resounding cheers. In this photograph, taken in the Legislative Chamber during the inauguration ceremony, Princess Margaret is seen seated on the throne; on her right is Lord Hailes, the Governor-General.



By ARTHUR BRYANT.

FOR the past half-century—ever since the Liberal electoral victory of 1906—Britain has been going through a major revolution. It has been speeded by two world wars and a further electoral landslide to the "left" after the second of these. Yet except for the six years between 1945 and 1951, ever since the end of the First World War, Britain has either been governed by a Conservative or a National Government backed by a Conservative majority in Parliament or, for two very short periods—less than a year in 1923–24, and two years in 1929–31—by a minority Socialist Government dependent for its existence on the Conservative and Liberal majority not combining to destroy it. In other words, at no period of its history has Britain suffered such profound change, yet the leadership which has presided over the change has been mainly Conservative or near-Conservative. And socially the revolution has been directed largely by men in "old school ties" and speaking with upper-class accents. Old Etonians and Old Harrovians figured in the first and second Labour Governments. An Old Haileyburian presided over the third, with an Old Etonian and an Old Wykehamist succeeding one another at the Exchequer. Even the first Prime Minister of an insurgent and liberated India proved, like Sir Winston Churchill, to be an Old Harrovian!

Yet what a transformation there has been. When I was a boy fifty years ago the rights of property were still sacrosanct, income tax was a shilling in the pound—when I was born it was only 8d.!—and a man who could not or would not work was expected to go to the workhouse or starve. The poor were really poor; the weak went to the wall and stayed there. And a nob was a nob—a man of fortune and independence who, whether he dressed in immaculate frock-coat and glossy hat or in an old tweed suit and a deer-stalker, spoke and acted with the absolute assurance of one who expected to be habitually obeyed, and was. The rich man was still in his castle and the poor man at his gate, even though the gate was a hundred miles and more away, in cobbled Lancashire slum or Durham colliery village. Humble folk, and higher than humble folk still touched their caps to the squire and trembled slightly at the knees when he went by. And cooks, butlers and footmen, parlour-maids, house-maids and kitchen-maids, gardeners, keepers, grooms and coachmen and their underlings abounded. To serve the very rich was still in many places as much a poor man's passport to respectability and lifelong security as entry to the Civil Service to-day. "It was a splendid chance," wrote H. G. Wells of Shonts in his *Bealby*, "for any boy to begin his knowledge of service in so great an establishment." Even, describing a major country-house twenty years later, that inspired and evocative writer, Frank Baines, could write,

It was like a factory for Lord Sennart's maintenance, and the back premises were spectacular. I remember going into an enclosed, paved yard through double doors that could accommodate a dray. From this courtyard an echoing tunnel yawned into the heart

of the building, large enough to take a train. Down this tunnel dozens of girls in caps and aprons were coming and going as if it was Piccadilly. . . . There was a laundry, a still-room, a drying-room, a brewery, a buttery, a dairy. The coach-houses were like caverns and the stables would have housed a cavalry regiment. The gardeners' bothy was as big as a barrack and the whole outfit probably required three hundred souls to keep it going.\*

All that has now vanished as though it had never been.

Nor is the march out of Egyptian bondage which the Fabians and pre-Marxists of late nineteenth-century Britain set in motion at an end. When the Socialists achieve for the second time an overall majority in Parliament and country, we shall presumably see another massive instalment of social revolution. Owing to the difficulty which the industries already nationalised are finding in contributing anything to the national income it does not look as though there will be any great extension of nationalisation. Reform,

has yet realised. It is comparatively easy to destroy the structure of an ancient free society kept together, for all its defects, by the cement of men's love and loyalty, but it is very difficult to create a new one. As the same student of human affairs observed, nations must either be governed by force or through traditional influences. The only effect of levelling down and of destroying every institution that teaches and evokes self-sacrifice and pride in voluntary service is to increase the sum total of human selfishness and the necessity, if anarchy is to be avoided, of despotism. Abolish Eton—or Christ's Hospital—and the Brigade of Guards and you merely swell the ranks of the Teddy Boys and involve yourself in the cost of building and maintaining a new Borstal Institute. If we wish to preserve freedom, without which no worthwhile social habitation for man can ever be made, for every outworn institution we discard we must set up another in its place equally capable of producing citizens who, out of devotion and loyalty, will voluntarily

subordinate their selfish wills to the needs of society. "In the realm of the spirit," Charles Douie wrote, "that which counts is not what a man gets but what he gives." "So to-day," ran the words of a song that the young Winston Churchill sang while a boy at Harrow School,

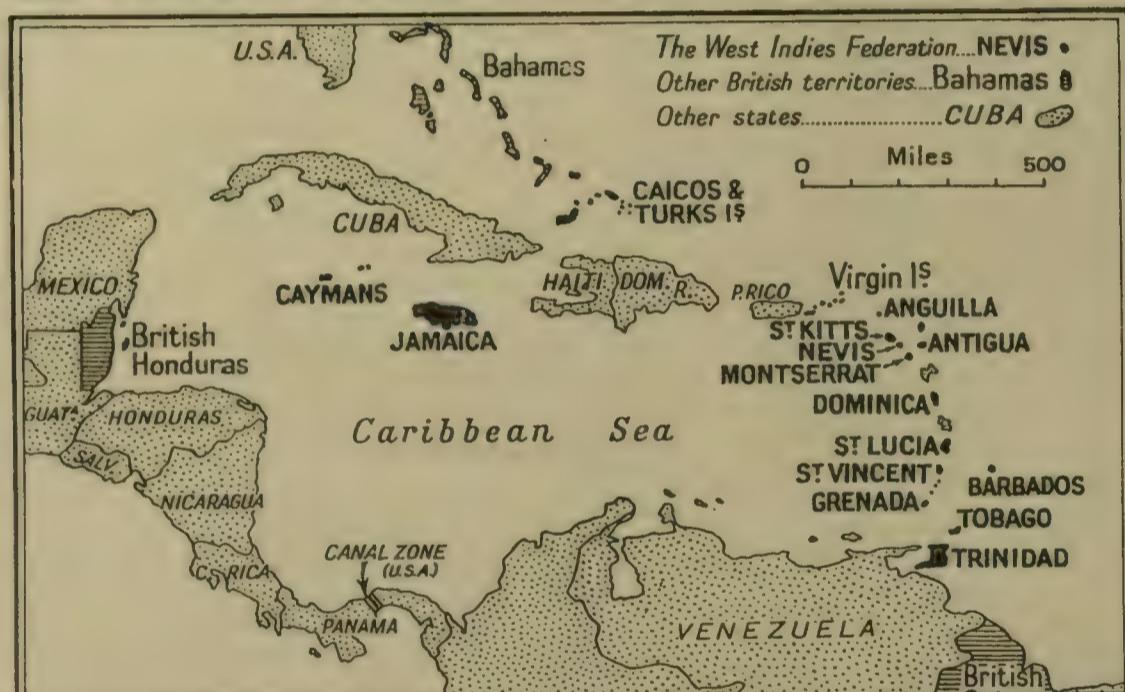
And O if ever  
Duty's voice is ringing  
clear,  
Bidding men to brave  
endeavour,  
We will answer, "We  
are here."

For all our vast expenditure on State schools and State social services, to what extent can we feel that the beneficiaries of this expenditure are animated by a like spirit? Something is lacking, something whose absence, if we cannot replace it, will vitiate all our schemes

it seems, will be mainly in the sphere of social life. But, such as it is, we are warned, it will be swingeing. Large incomes will be subjected to new penal imposts, hereditary titles will be abolished, Buck's and the Turf Club will be liquidated or turned into youth hostels, and the public schools will either be amalgamated with council modern secondary schools or allowed to die a natural death as a result of legislation ensuring that no one can afford to send their sons to them. And, as a result of a similar and more gradual dispensation, privately owned and rented houses will also in the fullness of time disappear to make way for a society in which everyone either lives in a Council flat or squats in a State or Council rest-hall while waiting promotion in the official housing queue. There will be a concrete lamp-post designed by the municipal engineer at the bottom of every garden and, as the keeping of pets in Council flats will be strictly forbidden, not only an unesthetic lamp-post but a highly hygienic one.

Yet when a century ago Disraeli said that a nation was made by its institutions and that, if you destroy these, you end by destroying the nation itself, he was expressing a truth more profound than either Fabian Socialist or Marxist

\* Frank Baines, "Look Towards the Sea." Eyre and Spottiswoode. pp. 161–162.



THE ISLANDS OF THE WEST INDIES FEDERATION, THE FIRST FEDERAL LEGISLATURE OF WHICH WAS INAUGURATED BY PRINCESS MARGARET ON APRIL 22, AND OTHER TERRITORIES.

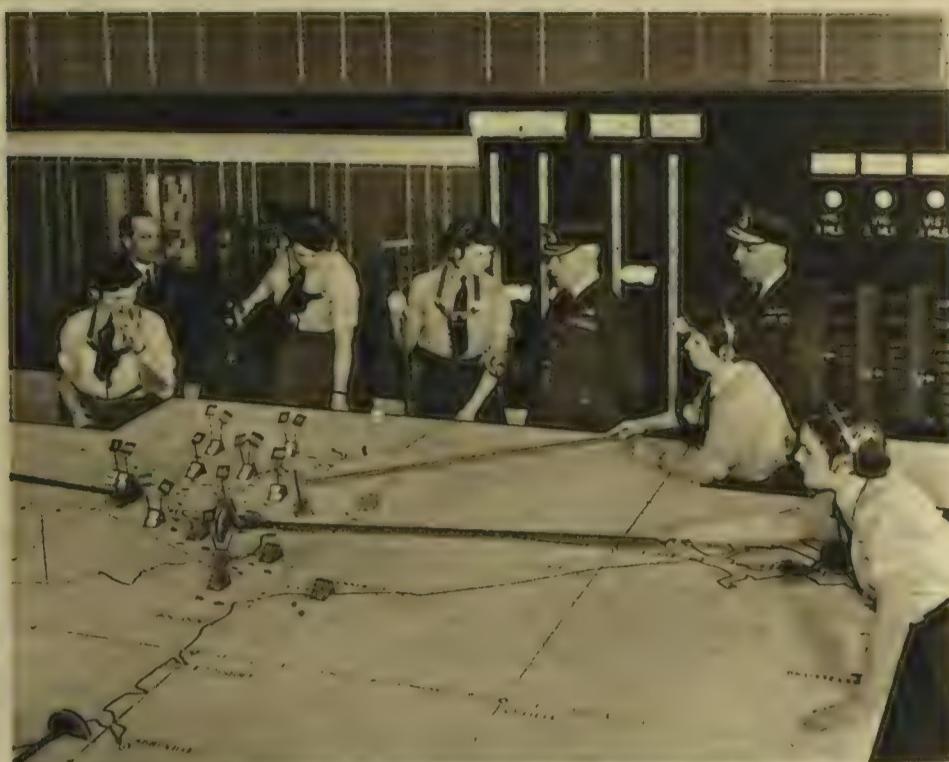
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of social improvement and turn our present easy-going Welfare State, as sure as night follows day, into a monstrous and sterile tyranny. What we have got to create in the next half-century, if we are to avoid such a fate for our country and posterity, is a new culture as rich and germinating as the old, and we cannot do this merely by Act of Parliament and Borough Council by-law. Forty years ago that great educationist, John Dover Wilson, drafted a Memorandum on Day Continuation Schools that went to the root of the matter. "The learned and cultivated in our day," he wrote, "are still largely living on Renaissance memories; 'the people' have no culture because they have forgotten how to sing at their work and because that work has no meaning for them, no place in the scheme of human salvation. Thus the paramount need of modern civilisation is to make work at once significant and joyous, and until that is accomplished we shall remain as we are at present, a society wonderful in scientific achievement, but spiritually barbaric and socially anarchic—in short, a civilisation without culture, since culture implies not merely taste and beauty, but also political stability." Close on half-a-century has lapsed since these words were written, but, though we have more than half destroyed the spiritual edifice our fathers bequeathed to us, we have still done little or nothing to replace it.

## ARMY REORGANISATION; AND A BATTLE OF BRITAIN COMMEMORATION.



AS IT WAS IN BATTLE OF BRITAIN DAYS: THE SCENE IN THE OPERATIONS ROOM OF NO. 11 GROUP, R.A.F., UXBRIDGE, RE-ENACTED FOR THE VISIT OF LORD DOWDING (UPPER CENTRE). The underground operations room of No. 11 Group, R.A.F. Fighter Command, Uxbridge, is to be converted to other uses ; and on April 22 Air Chief Marshal Lord Dowding visited the station to unveil a plaque commemorating its use in the Battle of Britain.



AIR CHIEF MARSHAL LORD DOWDING, DURING HIS VISIT TO THE OPERATIONS ROOM AT UXBRIDGE, WHEN THE STIRRING DAYS OF 1940 WERE RE-ENACTED AND RECALLED.



THE FIRST REGIMENTS TO AMALGAMATE UNDER THE NEW ARMY REORGANISATION: THE 1ST BN., THE EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT BEING PLAYED ASHORE BY THE BAND OF THE 1ST BN., THE WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT AT DOVER.



AT ONCE CELEBRATING ITS BICENTENARY AND MOUNTING ITS LAST CEREMONIAL PARADE BEFORE AMALGAMATION: THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT TROOPING THE COLOUR BEFORE THE QUEEN MOTHER. On April 22, at Brentwood, the 1st Bn. The Manchester Regiment celebrated its bicentenary at a parade in which the Colour was trooped before its Colonel-in-Chief, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. This proud occasion was also a sad one, since later in the year in Phase I of the reorganisation, the regiment is being amalgamated with the King's Regiment (Liverpool).



At Connaught Barracks, Dover, on April 25, took place the first of the unit amalgamations which are such a revolutionary feature of the Army's reorganisation scheme. The 1st Bn. The East Yorkshire Regiment, returning from Germany, were amalgamated at Dover with the 1st Bn. The West Yorkshire Regiment; and the new Regiment, the 1st Bn. The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire, paraded together (635 N.C.O.s and men and 35 officers) under their commanding officer, a Yorkshireman, Lieut.-Colonel B. R. D. Garside. The Regiment, which will be going overseas in the autumn, was wearing the new Brigade cap-badge and the new regimental collar-badge and buttons (see left and right).

(Left.) THE COLLAR-BADGE (UPPER) AND BUTTON OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN REGIMENT OF YORKSHIRE—THE REGIMENT FORMED BY THE AMALGAMATION OF THE EAST AND WEST YORKS.



TWO FORMS OF THE FAMOUS CAP-BADGE (LEFT AND CENTRE) OF THE GREEN HOWARDS; AND RIGHT, THE YORKSHIRE BRIGADE CAP-BADGE, WHICH HAS SUPERSEDED THEM.

Under the present reorganisation of the Army into brigades, all regiments in a brigade will wear the same cap-badge, but the emblems of the individual regiments will appear in the collar-badges and on the buttons. The Yorkshire Brigade (the Green Howards, the Duke of Wellington's, the York and Lancasters and the new regiment) are the first to wear the new brigade badges.

HISTORIANS of the future may find an interesting and important subject in the local trappings and territorial divergences of Communism. They may find the period in which we live now more significant than it appears to us from this point of view. Yet we can realise the possibility that events now occurring before our eyes indicate a growth of special features, perhaps even "brands," of Communism. To-day, for example, the mere fact that a certain tolerance has been extended to another party and that some Communists of standing are openly professing Catholics denotes a change in Polish Communism. Other causes make a change notable in Yugoslavia. Strategists talk of "the Ljubljana Gap." The title might be jocularly used to-day in a different sense.

At Ljubljana the Congress of the Union of Yugoslav Communists met on April 22, for the first time for several years. The background was remarkable. The meeting was preceded by the publication of a draft programme which aroused anger and condemnation in Soviet Russia owing to its critical and independent statements. Some modifications were made in it before the meeting, but they did not go very deep. They were considered so far from satisfactory that the Communist diplomats, who had attended as observers only, walked out on the second day. One only returned after a brief interval. That one was the Polish Ambassador. Apart from the observers, Communist parties were represented only by a handful of delegates in consequence of a Russian ban.

Marshal Tito's character and political ideas have been discussed on several occasions in these articles during the past ten years. He has been defined as consistent in the rôle of balancer. Both sides toward which he leans alternatively appreciate the fact, and neither has any reason to alter its opinion as a result of the meeting at Ljubljana. The difference is, of course, that the West takes the boat-trimming philosophically, whereas Russia detests it because she is still striving to maintain a Communism which is one and indivisible, under her own domination. One element in Tito's Communism which is not affected by his balancing acts is his determination to maintain Yugoslav independence. But the very essence of the quarrel between Russia and Yugoslavia is the relations between Communist States. For Russia, they should be all one bloc; for Tito, blocs are a heresy and local agreements or understandings are not merely permissible but praiseworthy.

It was typical of Marshal Tito that, on an occasion which represented a trial of strength, he should have shown himself very cautious and have chosen his words with care. He reproached "certain comrades" for their unfriendly words and intentions. His tactics were skilful. He roasted the unhappy Djilas, his old friend who is now serving a term of imprisonment. He had a go at the social-democrat type of Socialist, with

## A WINDOW ON THE WORLD.

### THE LJUBLJANA GAP

By CYRIL FALLS,

*Sometime Chichele Professor of the History of War, Oxford.*

particular reference to the British Labour Party. Observers and reporters seem to think that the meeting expected more fire from him, but he is not the man to say much that he may have to regret later in any conceivable circumstances. He hits only the easy balls freely.

The really important point that he made was bold enough, though moderately put. He found it hard to believe that there were still people who thought that Yugoslavia could be re-educated, or that she was a strayer who could be brought back to a camp which she had quitted. He described such interpretations of events and of Yugoslav policy as absurd and harmful. He may be careful, but he is certainly not timid. On the

Yugoslavia, said Mr. Ranković, to thunderous applause, stood for freedom and equality in Socialist States. This went further than the more or less defensive address of Tito. It was counter-attack. The speaker boasted of the stand of Yugoslavia in the historic year 1948, when she was cast forth and ringed by Russian and satellite bayonets. He did not remind his audience of Marshal Tito's plea for reinstatement, which is not mentioned nowadays. He repudiated the charge of deviation. He admitted that the Warsaw Pact was a natural reply to N.A.T.O. and the rearment of Western Germany, but went on to say that the armaments race was due to the policy of leaders who would negotiate only from strength. This reproach must apply to both sides and was certainly meant to.

On Marshal Tito's side the future may be forecast. He will continue to tack and trim, but he will not abandon his policy of independent Communism so long as he is assured of the popular support which he now enjoys. He recently

approached the Russian orbit, and now has diverged from it. His path resembles that of a sputnik which increases and decreases its distance from the world, though these curves are less predictable in his case. He has not now to deal with Stalinism, but the speeches of Mr. Khrushchev and the articles in the Press which he controls have made it clear that Communist unity—under Russian leadership—still stands in the forefront of Russian policy. Tito has defied this ruling on Communism and may be expected to stick to his guns.

On the Russian side the future is rather less clear. For the satellite States of Eastern Europe the moment is one of apprehension and anxiety. It may well be that, in order to prevent the spread of Titoist infection—will "Titoism" ever become a pejorative like "Trotskyism"?

—the pressure upon them will be heightened. Poland would have most to fear from such a policy. She has gained more than the others and therefore has more to lose. Even as it is what has been won is small, but it is none the less precious. In addition to a dragooning of the satellites there may be a renewal of the bitter propaganda offensive launched against Yugoslavia ten years ago, and that also would be most unwelcome to them. Speculation on these matters is unprofitable for onlookers, but it does not seem likely that a campaign on these lines to-day will equal the old in virulence.

The other alternative is that the nationalisation of Communism will prove to be so strong a growth as to be beyond the power of Russia to eradicate. Nationalism and hatred of infringements on what are held to be national rights make up a great force. In some respects nationalism to-day is one of the curses of the world, but in this respect it is benevolent. Communism is a tyranny in any event, but it is at its most deadly if controlled by a single government, and in the last resort from a single room in which sits a single man.



AT LJUBLJANA: PRESIDENT TITO SPEAKING AT THE OPENING OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNION OF YUGOSLAV COMMUNISTS, WHICH WAS HELD FROM APRIL 22 TO APRIL 26.

On April 22 Marshal Tito, who was recently unanimously re-elected to office for another four-year term by the Yugoslav Parliament, opened the Congress of the Union of Yugoslav Communists in Ljubljana. On the eve of the Congress it was announced that all the Communist parties of the Soviet bloc had cancelled their plans to send delegations. In his speech, which contained no reference to the Russian leaders and clearly indicated that he was not prepared to go farther in concessions. His observations were, however, cautiously worded in comparison with some outspoken denunciations of recent Soviet policy towards Yugoslavia which were voiced later by other Yugoslav leaders.

subject of foreign relations he denied that the true internationalist gained his title by becoming a member of a bloc. He remarked that the North Atlantic Treaty was a product of Stalinism, which, of course, is the fact; but, though Stalinism has been repudiated in Russia, the words may not be welcome.

Had I or anyone else been asked to prophesy who would take the floor on the second day, the answer would have been that it would be Mr. Kardelj. He is the man Moscow is gunning for, not because he makes a policy independently of Tito, but because he is a strong character in his own right and at the same time rather easier to attack personally than his master. But, it would seem, his replacement by the Secretary of the party, Mr. Ranković, was pugnacious, not conciliating, not to cover up Mr. Kardelj but to show the unity of the Union of Yugoslav Communists. And Mr. Ranković took a stronger line and awakened greater enthusiasm than Marshal Tito had on the Tuesday. However, the Marshal knew what the Secretary was going to say and certainly approved of it.

## A WINDOW ON THE WORLD—I.



INDONESIA. THE ESCAPE OF THREE DUTCH SHIPS FROM REBEL-HELD NORTH CELEBES: THE DUTCH DESTROYER DRENTH WHICH HELPED IN THE GET-AWAY.

It was reported recently that three Dutch ships, which had been held in northern Celebes since last December by the Indonesian Government, escaped with refugees after the area fell into the hands of the rebels. The ships were assisted by the Dutch anti-submarine destroyer *Drenthe*.



CYPRUS. IN NICOSIA: A VIEW OF ONE OF THE PARADES OF TURKISH YOUTH RECENTLY HELD ON THE TURKISH NATIONAL DAY.

On April 23, the Turkish national day, parades of Turkish youths were held in Nicosia and other towns in Cyprus. No incidents of violence were reported. The Cyprus Turks have recently formed a plan to set up their own municipal councils in the chief towns.



MALTA. STANDING READY IN CASE OF TROUBLE FOLLOWING MR. MINTOFF'S RESIGNATION: A GROUP OF POLICE IN VALLETTA. THERE WERE LATER VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS.



MALTA. DURING THE VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION BY SUPPORTERS OF MR. MINTOFF IN VALLETTA ON APRIL 23: POLICE BREAK UP A GROUP OF DEMONSTRATORS.

A number of people were injured when demonstrators, supporting Mr. Mintoff's Government which recently resigned on the issue of Britain's financial contribution to the island, clashed with police in Valletta on April 23. On April 24 the Governor took over the control of the Civil Service. There were later further demonstrations.



INDONESIA. FOLLOWING THE FALL OF THE REBEL CENTRE OF PADANG: GOVERNMENT TROOPS STANDING GUARD AT PADANG AIRFIELD.

At the time of writing, the end of the rebellion in Sumatra appeared to be rapidly approaching. The well-planned Government campaign had led to the capture of the rebel centres of Padang and Solok, and the rebels had abandoned Bukit Tinggi. They were expected to continue resistance at Sawahlunto.



INDONESIA. THE WELL-PLANNED GOVERNMENT CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE REBELS: A SCENE DURING THE LANDINGS AT PADANG, WHICH WAS SOON TAKEN.

## A WINDOW ON THE WORLD—II.



FRANCE. A LABRADOR INSPECTING A NEWLY-UNVEILED MEMORIAL TO THE DOG WHICH DIED IN THE RUSSIAN SPUTNIK. An animal cemetery near Paris was recently the scene of a strange ceremony. A granite memorial to the dog which died in the second Russian sputnik and other "martyrs de la science," was unveiled by a chimpanzee. This photograph was taken while a group of people, and a Labrador, inspected the memorial.



SPERLONGA, ITALY. THE MOST ASTONISHING SCULPTURE FOUND IN THE GROTTO: A COLOSSAL LEG. In previous issues (those of October 26 and December 28 last year) we have told of the discovery of great quantities of fragments of marble sculptures of Greek origin in a sea cave at Sperlonga; and of their excavation under the direction of Professor Giulio Jacopi, Superintendent of Antiquities, Roma. It is believed that the fragments are parts of several Homeric groups.



SPERLONGA, ITALY. ASSEMBLING AN UNKNOWN NUMBER OF GIANT JIGSAW PUZZLES IN MARBLE.



CHICAGO, U.S.A. A MODEL OF THE EARLIEST KNOWN MAYA TEMPLE, AT UAXACTUN, IN GUATEMALA, WHICH IS NOW EXHIBITED IN THE CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM. This temple, which dates from about 100 B.C., was excavated by archaeologists of the Carnegie Institute, Washington, D.C.; and the model has been made by Mr. A. L. Rowell under the supervision of Dr. D. Collier. A model of one of the Teotihuacan temples is also on show.



ITALY. THE FUNERAL OF THE "QUEEN OF THE GIPSIES": THE HEARSE AND PART OF THE PROCESSION OF MOURNERS PASSING THROUGH LENDINARA. The funeral of Mimi Rosetto, the "Queen of the Gipsies," took place in Lendinara recently. She died there on April 24. Mourning gypsies, some of them carrying candles, and large numbers of local people followed the hearse to the grave.



UNITED STATES. BEING TESTED ON LAKE WINGFOOT, AKRON, OHIO: THE INFLATOPLANE, AN INFLATABLE RUBBER AIRCRAFT, HERE FITTED WITH A HYDRO-SKI. Produced by the U.S. Office of Naval Research and designed by Goodyear, the Inflatoplane is said to be able to take off and land successfully on snow, mud and similar difficult surfaces. When fitted with the aluminium hydro-ski seen here it can land on water.



FROM MONACO TO LONDON. AFTER BEING ASKED TO LEAVE MONACO AND THE FRENCH RIVIERA: LADY DOCKER AND SIR BERNARD, WITH HER SON. Sir Bernard and Lady Docker, who were asked to leave Monaco and parts of the French Riviera after a disagreement between Lady Docker and the Monaco Government, arrived at London Airport from Nice with Lady Docker's son, Lance, on April 25.

## A WINDOW ON THE WORLD—III.

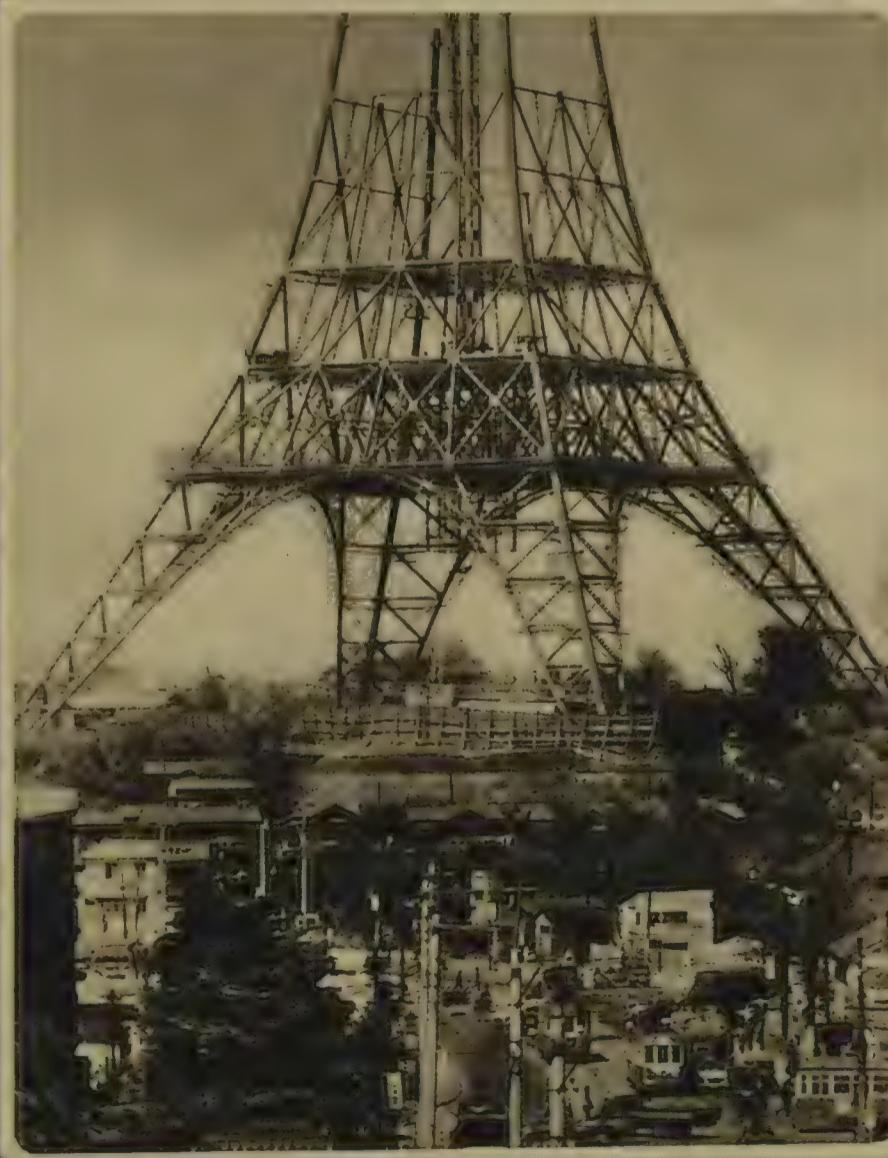


ISRAEL. COMMEMORATING THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF ISRAEL: BOARDS SHOWING GIANT ISRAELI POSTAGE STAMPS HANGING OUTSIDE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE IN JERUSALEM. On April 24 Israel celebrated her tenth anniversary as a State. Outside the General Post Office in Jerusalem some of the postage stamps that have been issued in Israel were displayed in enlarged form. Those shown include (right) a stamp bearing the head of Dr. Theodor Herzl, founder of Zionism, and, next to it, the stamp issued on the first Independence Day.

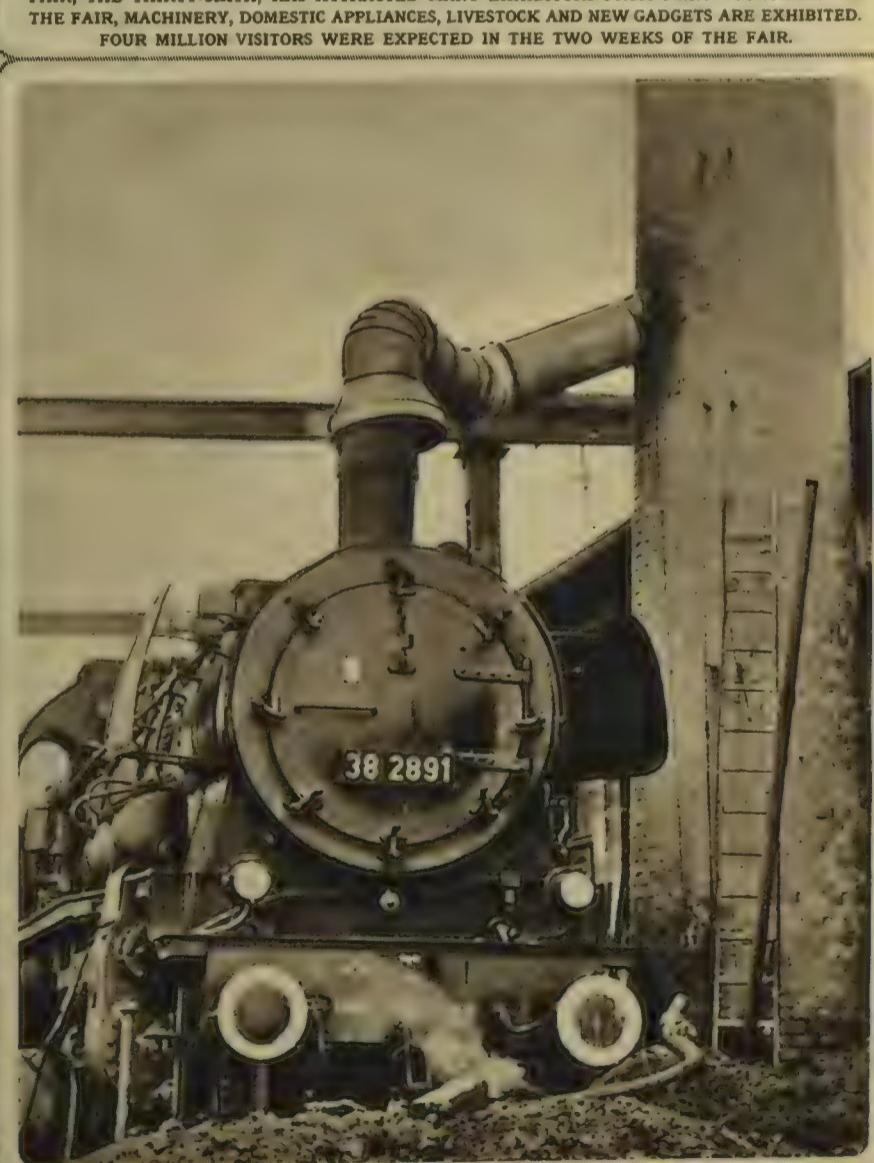


ITALY. AT THE MILAN FAIR: A ONE-MAN HELICOPTER MADE BY HILLER HELICOPTERS, OF CALIFORNIA, BEING DEMONSTRATED. IN SPITE OF THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION, THE MILAN FAIR, THE THIRTY-SIXTH, HAS ATTRACTED MANY EXHIBITORS FROM MANY COUNTRIES. AT THE FAIR, MACHINERY, DOMESTIC APPLIANCES, LIVESTOCK AND NEW GADGETS ARE EXHIBITED.

FOUR MILLION VISITORS WERE EXPECTED IN THE TWO WEEKS OF THE FAIR.



TOKYO, JAPAN. AN "EIFFEL TOWER" FOR TOKYO: THE GIGANTIC FOUR-LEGGED BASE FOR THE NEW TELEVISION TOWER, 1089 FT. HIGH, DUE FOR COMPLETION ON CHRISTMAS EVE. This television tower, which at ground-level so much resembles the Eiffel Tower, is planned to be about 100 ft. higher, with a height of 1089 ft. and a weight of 3700 tons. The present world's highest structure is also a television tower, of 1572 ft., at Oklahoma City, U.S.A.



WEST GERMANY. LIGHT DUTIES FOR AN AGED LOCOMOTIVE AT NUREMBERG. After completing many years of faithful service on German railways, the aged locomotive above was recently shunted into a siding at Nuremberg, where, with the aid of a brick chimney to give better draught, it is being used to heat a railway workshop.

## A WINDOW ON THE WORLD—IV.



ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT. A POLISH-BUILT SUBMARINE, RECENTLY DELIVERED TO EGYPT, AND SEEN HERE WITH ITS CREW AT THE EGYPTIAN NAVAL BASE AT ALEXANDRIA. In June 1957, three Russian submarines were delivered to the Egyptian Navy, one being a coastal type, the other two medium-size long-range vessels of the "W" class. The recent delivery seen above is said to be Polish-made and to be one of three. It resembles the Russian "W" class in general appearance.



CZECHOSLOVAKIA. AT A TRIAL OF FORMER SLOVAK FASCISTS ACCUSED OF PARTICIPATING IN GERMAN WARTIME ATROCITIES : SOME OF THE ACCUSED HEAR THEIR SENTENCES. The first of several trials of former Slovak Fascists accused of participating in German wartime atrocities opened in Bratislava recently. Members of the Hlinka Guard were charged with joining in the massacre of hundreds of partisans, Jews and Allied nationals. Four accused were later reported sentenced to death.



ITALY. THE DEATH OF THE "QUEEN OF THE GIPSIES" : LARGE CROWDS OUTSIDE THE TENT OF THE DYING MIMI ROSETTO IN LENDINARA. The "Queen of the Gipsies," Mimi Rosetto, died on April 24 in a tent on the outskirts of Lendinara, near Venice. She had been in hospital for some weeks and moved to the tent when her death was near. A three-man "regency-council" and gypsies from far and near were with her when she died. She was fifty-six and born in Spain of Hungarian parents. Her reign was of undetermined length.



THE PACIFIC OCEAN. THE END OF AN UNUSED WEAPON : THE U.S. LIBERTY SHIP WILLIAM RALSTON AS IT BEGAN TO PLUNGE INTO THE DEPTHS 127 MILES OFF SAN FRANCISCO, HAVING BEEN SCUTTLED WITH ITS LOAD OF 6500 TONS OF MUSTARD GAS AND LEWISITE.



WEST BERLIN. SMOKE AND A LOUD EXPLOSION: THE SCENE AS THE MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE OLD LEHRTER RAILWAY STATION CRASHED TO THE GROUND WHEN IT WAS BLOWN UP ON APRIL 22. THE WHOLE STATION IS BEING DEMOLISHED.



## AMONG THE TRIBES OF ASSAM.

"*SECRET LANDS WHERE WOMEN REIGN.*" By GABRIELLE BERTRAND.\*

An Appreciation by SIR JOHN SQUIRE.

THE title of this book is rather melodramatic and rather misleading. To some people it might suggest travels in one of those strange secluded countries which Rider Haggard used to like to describe; to others it might promise a severely anthropological treatise on Matriarchy, with discussions on exogamy and endogamy, of the kind which is so tedious to non-specialists. All thoughts of that risk will be immediately dispelled for any reader who takes the trouble to look at the back of the paper jacket. That bears a portrait of the author, wearing the most infectious grin that I have ever seen, with her eyes squeezed tight and her wide-open mouth revealing a crescent of large gleaming teeth. "This at least," the observer says to himself, "is no solemn ethnologist—hardly credible as an ethnologist at all." But here he is jumping again to a conclusion. Mlle. Bertrand is quite definitely a serious student, and willing to encounter any danger (including the danger of being killed and eaten): but if she is a blue-stocking, she is certainly one of the jolliest blue-stockings who ever lived.

A more informative title for the book would have been "Travels in Assam," or "The Tribes of Assam." For that is what the book is about, and although glances are given at aspects of Matriarchy, no academic person would regard it as a "Study" of that system. It is really a very engaging travel-book, written by a very intelligent and adventurous woman with her eyes open to everything "remarkable beneath the visiting moon."

Assam, I suppose, is not generally conceived by British people as a collection of "Secret Lands." "After all," says John Bull to himself, "most of the world's tea supply comes from there." And he envisages the country as a tessellation of prosperous tea-plantations, owned for the most part by British companies, and, for the rest, by Bengali capitalists in Calcutta, and managed by lean, bronzed young Britons, who, between spells of supervision, enjoy chota-pegs in long chairs on the verandahs of their bungalows or enjoy bridge or cocktails at the local Country Club. This was never a true picture of the whole of Assam, a great part of which has not yet been explored, let alone mapped; and since India achieved independence, it is less true than ever. But relics of the long and incomplete British occupation are still to be found, including as usual the retired Army Officer. In her chapter called "In the Mountains of the Serpent God," Mlle. Bertrand says "We passed that first evening at the house of a former Officer in the British Army in Assam, Captain Hunt, who had taken to farming and distilling in the wild, remote Khasi Mountains. He received us in a little bar, which performs the function of a shop by day and becomes a general dining-room at night. It was all like a Far-West film, with the captain for hero. The firelight played on the steel barrels of the rifles hanging on the wall. Photos of groups of officers, regimental relics, strewed the overmantel. Hunt, a six-footer of ruddy complexion, has lived in Assam for twenty-five years. He married a Khasi woman, a daughter of the siem of Mawphlang, and their fifteen-year-old daughter, a tall, pretty girl, has of course, taken her mother's name, in accordance with the strict matriarchal system. There is an

absolute prohibition on a man marrying a woman of his own clan and in some cases marriages between certain clans are forbidden because the young people of marriageable age are of the same stock." Captain Hunt, in accordance with local custom, had not chosen his wife: she had chosen him: but, evidently, the gallant officer had already made up his mind that he didn't want to come back to Camberley, Cheltenham or Hove.

The Hill Tribes of Assam, living in their almost inaccessible fastnesses, are a varied lot. Some are gentle, some are ferocious, some according to our author, still indulge in human sacrifice to propitiate the guardian spirits who, in that neighbourhood, seem to be even more numerous than the humans. There are horrible things in this book. For example: "In his *Ethnology and Folklore* Gomme writes that the Garos have a horrible method of settling blood feuds: 'After a quarrel the two parties plant a *mandal* (a tree which bears a bitter fruit) and swear a solemn oath to take the first available opportunity to eat these

(Left.) IN THE KHASI COUNTRY: THE LYNGDOH, OR KHASI PRIEST, CHASES AWAY EVIL SPIRITS WITH HIS BATON BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE YOUNG GIRLS FOR THE DANCE OF NQNGKREM.



IN THE GARO HILLS: GARO HOUSES, ONE ON THE GROUND, THE OTHER IN THE TREES.  
Illustrations from the book "*Secret Lands Where Women Reign.*" reproduced by courtesy of the publisher, Robert Hale.

fruits in liquid extracted from the head of an enemy. . . ."

"The method of preparing this dish has been explained to me. It was quite simple. When the guests were assembled, the fruits and the head were boiled up together and the resulting broth was handed round, after which the whole company joined in uprooting the tree and the quarrel was forgotten. But not before!" There are worse things than this; in places there is a lingering feeling of injustice because people are punished who cut off the heads of their enemies.

There are also, in these wild regions completely shrouded with superstitions, customs which, to the European mind, seem both tragic and comic.

For instance, "In the Jaintia Hills there is a much-venerated 'goddess of smallpox.' The

marks left by this disease are called 'kisses of the goddess' and the sufferers are considered sacred. If there are several victims in the same house it becomes the 'house of the goddess.' A pail of water is placed on the doorstep so that any who enter may wash their feet as a sign of respect. I have seen women washing their heads with water previously used by the sufferer in the hope of being touched by the divine power of the goddess. In practice this means catching the disease themselves! Children march in procession into the houses of smallpox victims with no other idea than to receive 'the kiss.'"

That may seem odd: so also the innumerable stories of the oblations of eggs and the ritual sacrifices of cocks, goats, and pigs. Mlle. Bertrand is so keen an ethnologist that, in spite of her capacious smile, she seems to wish these hill tribes to be let alone, and allowed to survive, as many of us want the diminishing non-human fauna of the world to be protected. I confess that, to me, the notion of sanctuary for late Stone-Age savages does not appeal. The Government of Delhi is setting about it. Its members know no more about the tribes of Assam than did the former British rulers. But they are trying to cope with a rising of the Nagas and assimilate Assam as it has never yet been assimilated. The reason is not that Mr. Nehru wishes to spread the blessings of either Western or Eastern civilisation to the tribes of the low or high foothills of the Himalayas; but that, to the present Government of India, the North-East Frontier of that great conglomeration has to be watched as carefully against Chinese Communist infiltration as in our day the North-West Frontier had to be invigilated because of fear of Russian penetration.



CARVED IN A BLOCK OF WOOD WHICH IS STUCK INTO THE GROUND: A KIMA OR GARO MORTUARY MONUMENT.

But because of the difficulty of the country, its almost inaccessibility, and the desperate resolution of the tribes, anybody, whether ruler (nominal ruler) or invader, will find that, in the old phrase, they have "a damn tough bullet to chew."

I hope that Mlle. Bertrand, with her caravan and her lorry, will re-visit Assam, ford all the fordable rivers, go by ferry over the Brahmaputra again, and crunch her way, indomitably, once more, through the forests with the tigers yowling all around, and give us later news of those remote parts and peoples. That whole quarter of the world is still, obviously, in a state of solution.



THE AUTHOR OF THE BOOK WHICH IS REVIEWED ON THIS PAGE: MLLÉ. GABRIELLE BERTRAND.

Mlle. Gabrielle Bertrand, who is a writer, journalist and reporter, won the Indo-China "Grand Prix Littéraire" in 1952. She has travelled extensively for many years and between 1933 and 1935 traversed Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco. From 1936-40 she travelled in the Far East and South-East Asia and during this time she was not only the correspondent of *L'Intransigeant* but was also carrying out a special mission on behalf of the French Colonial Minister.

## WHERE THE BIBLE IS THE ARCHAEOLOGIST'S BEST HANDBOOK: EXCAVATING THE HAZOR OF SOLOMON, AHAB AND PEKAH—THE SECOND OF TWO ARTICLES ON THE THIRD SEASON'S WORK ON THIS VAST SITE.

By YIGAEL YADIN, Ph.D., Lecturer in Archaeology at the Hebrew University and Director of the James A. de Rothschild Expedition at Hazor.

The James A. de Rothschild Expedition at Hazor operates on behalf of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, with funds contributed by the P.J.C.A., the Anglo-Israel Exploration Society (headed by Lord Cohen, Sir Maurice Bloch and Dr. A. Lerner) and the Government of Israel. The director was ably assisted by Mr. M. Dunayevsky (chief architect to the expedition), as well as by members of the staff who are mentioned in the course of this article. Photographs by A. Volk, chief photographer to the expedition.

The first part of Dr. Yadin's article appeared in our issue of April 19 and dealt with areas F and H. Previous articles on Hazor by Dr. Yadin appeared in our issues of April 14, December 1 and December 8, 1956. An exhibition of the three seasons' work at Hazor, including many of most interesting objects found there, has just been staged in the Assyrian Basement at the British Museum and can be seen there for the two months from May 3.

THE finds in the lower Canaanite city, interesting as they may be, can not match those on the mound proper, so intimately related to the Biblical data. Here we discovered the cities of the times of the kings of Israel: Solomon, Ahab, Jeroboam and Pekah: the destruction of the last and the building of the first are recorded in the Bible. In our description this time, let us begin with area B:

AREA B (excavated under the supervision of Mrs. R. Amiran).

*Four citadels built one on top of the other.* In this area (Fig. 1), which is situated on the western side of the Tell, several citadels were discovered in the two previous seasons, the latest of which belongs to the Hellenistic period and the earliest dates back to the Israelite. During 1955 and 1956 we have cleared the late citadels: the Hellenistic, Persian and Assyrian (strata I, II, III), and also the remnants of the Israelite citadel, the building of which we attributed to the times of Ahab (stratum VIII) and its destruction to the times of Pekah (stratum V).

Since the Israelite citadel—owing to the thickness of its wall and sturdy construction—continued to exist a long time without accumulation of layers (which result from floor raising) the only way to solve the first problem was to excavate a wide area on three sides (north, east and south) of it, with a view to uncovering the adjoining buildings destroyed and rebuilt more frequently.

Results of these digs were most important, although less spectacular than those of the other areas. It is possible for us now to relate the history of the citadel from its period of construction (Ahab; stratum VIII; ninth century) up to its destruction in 732 B.C. (stratum V) by Tiglath Pileser III.

In the areas adjoining the citadel, several public buildings were found (Fig. 13), such as services, storehouses, towers, etc.—mainly in connection with the citadel—as well as living quarters for the officers and their families. Among the finds from this area one should mention a large number of cosmetic palettes (Fig. 7), an incense-ladle made of black stone (Fig. 5), and a woman's head in terracotta (Fig. 4), as well as two short inscriptions, one of which (stratum V) was incised on the exterior of a deep bowl (Fig. 9) and its only clearly legible word is *Qdš*, which can be interpreted in various ways: *Qodesh=holy*; or *Qedesh*, the name of the neighbouring city.

To understand the complicated problem of walls in this area, we had at first to overcome many difficulties, and only at the end of the season did we reach a solution. We found out that the builders of the citadel in stratum VIII (Ahab) used the casemate-wall of strata IX-X (Solomon—see area A below)—remnants of which were discovered both north and south of the citadel—and did not build a new one of their own. On the western part of the Tell, they built their citadel on top of the casemate-wall without any further addition, owing

to its steepness. The western wall of the citadel, therefore, served simultaneously also as the city wall in this place. But owing to the serious Assyrian menace during the second half of the eighth century, the inhabitants of stratum V did not find these precautions sufficient and built their own wall on top of the structure and surrounding the whole citadel.

Thus the clearing of the casemate-wall in area B completes our information on the Solomonic fortifications also on the western side of the Tell.

AREA G (excavated under the supervision of Mrs. T. Dothan). Area G, first excavated this season (Fig. 2), is on the western slope. The main discovery in this area was the Israelite fortifications. It emerged that the whole terrace was



FIG. 1. WHERE FOUR CITADELS WERE BUILT ONE ON TOP OF ANOTHER: AREA B, THE ISRAELITE CITADEL OF HAZOR, SEEN IN A NEARLY VERTICAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

In this photograph of the citadel which was built in the times of Ahab and destroyed by Tiglath Pileser III when Pekah was king, the citadel can be seen in the centre surrounded with administration buildings, store-houses and accommodation. On the upper left can be seen the massive casemate-wall which dates back to King Solomon's times.

surrounded by a double wall (sometime reminiscent of a casemate-wall) with two large towers flanking the eastern and western side of the northern wall respectively. At a certain phase, a brick tower was built on top of the western tower base, and its north-west and north-east corners were rounded off. Eastward, and close to the above tower, there was a small gate within the wall, built of large ashlar stones. It is noteworthy that during the last phase of the fortification's existence (general stratum V) the inhabitants of Hazor blocked this gate hurriedly (Fig. 10). The blocking itself is made of bricks, but its exterior to the north, facing the enemy, was covered with a thin layer of rubble stones, clearly to camouflage the previous existence of the gate. On the eastern part of the northern wall we found a well-preserved basalt sewage outlet (Fig. 6).

In the centre of the terrace a huge rectangular silo was discovered, built to the depth of about 16 ft. 5 ins. (5 m.) with walls lined with rubble stones. This silo was not wholly cleared by us,

but the part excavated was covered with a thick layer of fine ashes—indicating the heavy fire which must have burnt the grain therein. The silo might also explain the location of the small gate found near it and facing the vast fields north of the Tell. This gate was perhaps meant to facilitate bringing in the wheat from the fields. Just before the siege it could no longer serve that purpose and instead became a point of weakness for the defence, and was therefore hastily blocked.

The excavations here spread out west of the terrace along the slope between it and the upper area of the Tell. Here, once the large stone débris had been cleared as well as some late structures of the Persian period, a large city wall was revealed running from north to south across the slope, part of which was also discovered on the west side of the Tell. The wall here was preserved to a height of 19 ft. 8 ins. (6 m.). In order to establish its date and its connection with the terrace wall, we deepened the dig on the Tell west of the wall. This not only supplied us with the exact date of the wall, i.e., stratum VIII (Ahab), but also revealed a residence close by (Fig. 15), which continued to exist in various ways from stratum VI until the city's fall in stratum V. The residence consisted of two storeys and the ashlar staircase leading to the second storey was well preserved *in situ*.

To conclude the description of excavations in this area, one of the most interesting finds concerning the Canaanite fortifications should here be mentioned. On clearing the north and east slopes of the eastern terrace, we discovered under the Israelite wall an enormous glacis, made of stone (Figs. 14 and 17), which surrounded the terrace. At its bottom was a deep, narrow moat, of which the western wall was the wall of the glacis, and the eastern wall, too, was stone-made. Pottery found in the moat and trial trenches near the glacis within the terrace, proved that this glacis was built during Middle Bronze II and after the moat was filled with earth, the upper part was still being used during the Israelite period when the Israelite walls, mentioned above, were built on top of it. It is interesting to note the surprising resemblance between this wall-glacis and the famous wall of the same period in Jericho, discovered exactly fifty years ago.

AREA A (excavated under the supervision of Dr. Y. Aharoni). A large residential building destroyed by an earthquake. During 1957 season, work in area A was concentrated in three spots:

(a) An elaborate residence (Fig. 16) south of the pillared building of Ahab's period, which was built in stratum VI and continued to exist after its ruins—due to an earthquake—were rebuilt in stratum V. Signs of the earthquake here were clearly evident: large pieces of the plaster ceiling were scattered all over the rooms and remains of the pillars were found tilted. There was no evidence of man-made destruction or fire. The building's plan is most interesting and one of the finest examples of a well-to-do residence of the Israelite period ever discovered in the north of the country. The general plan is a 49 ft. by 49 ft. (15 by 15 m.) square, consisting of a large court at the south-east corner while its west and north sides are flanked by rows of rooms. Part of the court was covered, as is evident from the well-dressed stone pillars found *in situ*. Here we also found household pottery—some beautiful—as well as other items, amongst them a cosmetic-jar palette with engraved decorations.

(b) A classic case of stratification. Most of the work in area A was centred around the two northern halls of the pillared store-house of stratum VIII (Ahab's days). We had already noticed during the previous season, rectangular depressions in the floors of those halls, and assumed, therefore, that the paving—built on ruins of earlier strata—had sunk-in in those places which corresponded to the space between the walls of the previous stratum (Fig. 11). And indeed, when the floors were now removed, structures of stratum IX appeared beneath them, of a layout similar to the sunken rectangles (Fig. 12). In this stratum, two building phases were uncovered, the upper one most probably being the result of the restoration of the structures after their destruction (by Ben Hadad, King of Syria?). Between the structures of stratum IX and the casemate-wall, we uncovered the pavement of a street, also belonging to that stratum, and this confirmed our assumption that the wall continued to exist even through stratum IX.

[Continued opposite.]

## HAZOR—THE CITY THAT SOLOMON REBUILT AND AHAB ADORNED.



FIG. 2. ISRAELITE AND CANAANITE FORTIFICATIONS IN AREA G, A SITE ON THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE TELL, FIRST EXCAVATED DURING THIS LAST SEASON. IN THE CENTRE A HUGE RECTANGULAR SILO FOR GRAIN STORAGE ; AND IN THE FOREGROUND (LEFT) A GLACIS AND MOAT OF THE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE. (SEE ALSO FIGS. 14 AND 17.)



FIG. 3. AHAB'S CITY AND SOLOMON'S CITY WALL : A GENERAL AIR VIEW OF AREA A. ABOVE, RIGHT, IS A FINE DWELLING NEXT TO THE PILLARED HALL OF AHAB'S TIME. LEFT CENTRE, THE CASEMATE-WALL LEADS DOWN TO THE CITY GATE BUILT BY SOLOMON, AND IDENTICAL IN PLAN WITH THAT OF MEGIDDO.

*Continued.*  
The interesting finds of this stratum include a terracotta statuette of a stylised head of a horse with a sun-disc-and-cross impression on its forehead (Fig. 8). Below stratum IX, structures of stratum X were found (two phases, again) belonging to Solomon's times. Between the structures and the casemate-wall once more the pavement of a street was discovered. The interest in deepening the dig here, is due to the fact that the next stratum, XI, seems to belong to the Late Bronze II (thirteenth century), as is evident from the pottery. The full significance of this fact in connection with the fall of Canaanite Hazor

in Joshua's times and its relation to the story known about it from the Book of Judges (Deborah's times) will only be known next season, when we reach that stratum also in area B. But even now one can say that there is a clear gap between the Canaanite era with its Late Bronze Age II pottery, and the restoration of the town by Solomon. Iron Age I pottery was scarcely found, and the little of it discovered indicates a temporary settlement only. (c) Solomon's city gate and Megiddo. The outstanding find in area A and, in fact, in the whole Israelite city—was, no doubt, the gate of stratum X, belonging

[Continued overleaf.]

## A THOUSAND YEARS OF HAZOR: THE GREAT CITY OF BY THE KING OF ASSYRIA, TIGLATH

GALILEE FROM BEFORE JOSHUA TO ITS DESTRUCTION  
PILESER III, SOME 2700 YEARS AGO.



FIG. 4. ONE OF THE INTERESTING SMALL FINDS MADE IN THE AREA SURROUNDING THE ISRAELITE CITADEL OF AREA B: A WOMAN'S HEAD IN TERRACOTTA.



(Left)  
FIG. 5. THE ENGRAVED BACK OF AN INCENSE LADLE UNCOVERED FROM THE STONE TERRACE, LIKE THE HEAD OF FIG. 4, COMES FROM THE CITADEL PRE-CEASER OF AREA B, AND DATES FROM THE TIME OF KING PEKAH WHEN THE CITY WAS DESTROYED BY TIGLATH PILESER III IN 722 B.C.



(Right)  
FIG. 6. A FINE BASALT DRAIN-TILE IN THE FORTIFICATION WALLS IN THE NEWLY-EXCAVATED AREA G. AT THIS SITE, WHERE ISRAELITE FORTIFICATIONS WERE SUPER-IMPOSED ON CANAANITE WALLS, A DOUBLE WALL HAD BEEN BUILT ON THE TERRACE.



FIG. 7. A FEMININE NOTE FROM THE BUILDINGS SURROUNDING THE CITADEL OF AREA B: A COSMETIC PALETTE, MADE FROM STONE



FIG. 8. FROM THE PERIOD BETWEEN SOLOMON AND AHAB (AREA A): THE STYLISED HEAD OF A HORSE IN TERRACOTTA, WITH A SUN-DISC AND CROSS ON THE FOREHEAD.



FIG. 9. FROM AREA B: A SHARD WITH AN INSCRIPTION IN HEBREW WITH ONE WORD CLEARLY LEGIBLE—QDS (EITHER "HOLY" OR QDESH, A NEIGHBOURING CITY).



FIG. 11. A CLASSIC EXAMPLE OF STRATIFICATION: THE PAVED COURT BESIDE THE PILLARED HALL OF AHAB'S TIME (AREA A), SHOWING RECTANGULAR DEPRESSIONS—NOW SEE FIG. 12.



FIG. 10. THE INTERIOR OF A SMALL GATE IN AREA G, PROBABLY FOR BRINGING IN SUPPLIES, BUT BLOCKED WITH BRICKS WHEN DANGER THREATENED.



FIG. 12. REMAINS OF A FINE ISRAELITE DWELLING-HOUSE, IN AREA G, WITH A WELL-PRESERVED ASHLAR STAIRCASE LEADING TO AN UPPER STOREY. STRATA VI AND V.



FIG. 14. ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING FINDS OF THE SEASON: THE CANAANITE MOAT AND GLACIS, OF MIDDLE BRONZE AGE II, FOUND AT THE EAST OF AREA C.

*Continued*  
to the Solomonic casemate city wall. This gate, discovered in the northern part of the dig, consists of six chambers, three on either side, with square towers on the external walls (Fig. 3). Its plan and measurements (some 66 ft. (20 m.) long) are completely identical with the Solomonic gate found in Megiddo, stratum IV B. This is the first time that a clear case has been made for the identification of Hazor (Fig. 1) with Megiddo and Hazor were both rebuilt by Solomon, but even indicates that both gates were built by the same Royal architect. Thus comes to an end also the controversy about the date of the Megiddo gate, which, in the opinion of some scholars, was later than Solomon. Two objects found in the gate's area should be mentioned: (1) A "cherub" incised upon a sherd, found in a building,



(Above)  
FIG. 12. THE SAME AREA AS FIG. 11, BUT AFTER THE REMOVAL OF THE PAVEMENT OF AHAB'S TIME. THE ASHLAR PLASTER IS X AND OF THE SAME SHAPE AS THE DEPRESSIONS REVEALED.



FIG. 13. SOMEWHAT EARLIER THAN KING PEKAH: A FINE PLASTER FLOOR IN ONE OF THE ROOMS ADJOINING THE ISRAELITE CITADEL IN AREA B.

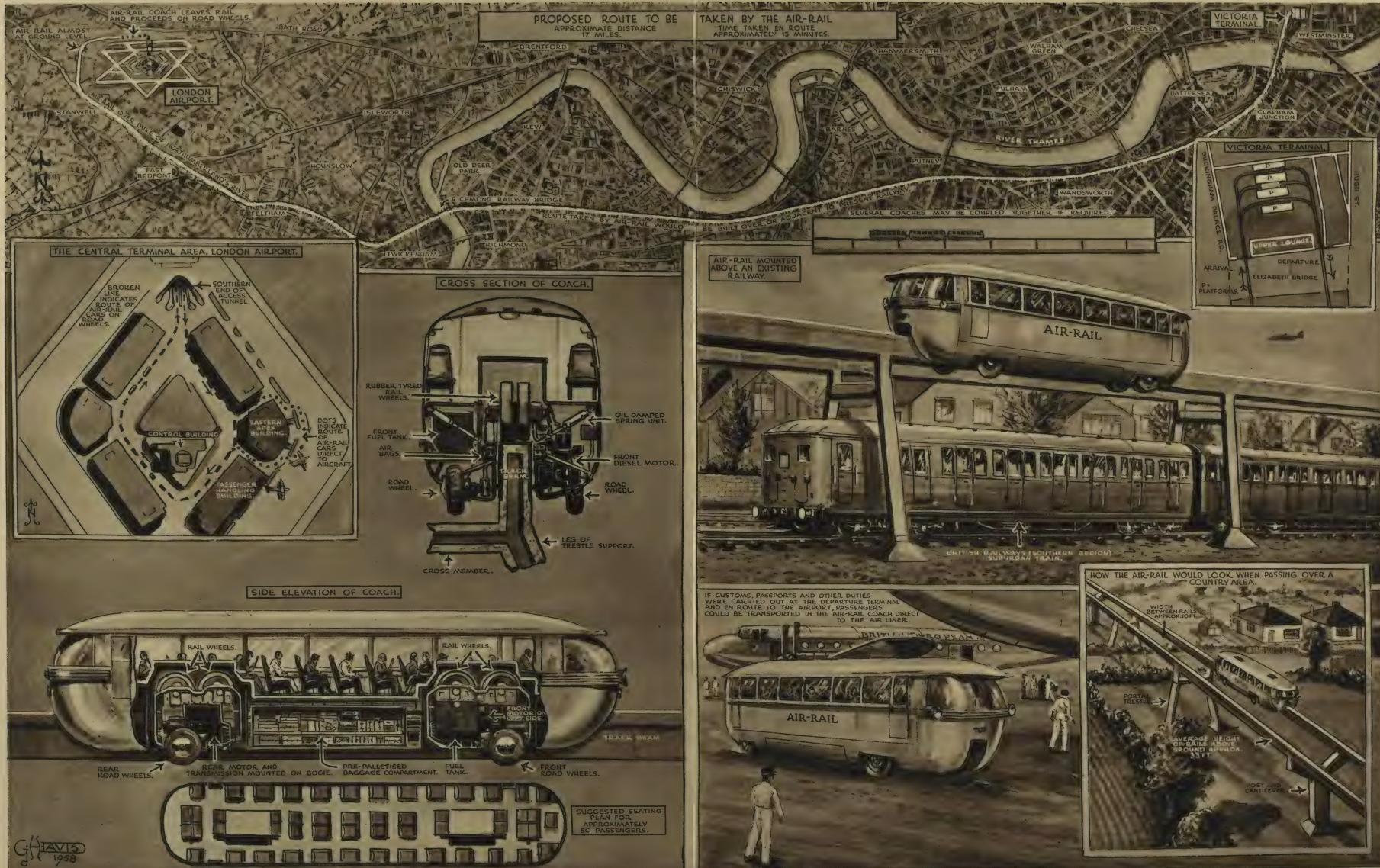


FIG. 16. A LARGE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING OF AHAB'S TIME (IN AREA A), WHICH WAS DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE, AS THE TILTED PILLARS AND FALLEN PLASTER TESTIFY.



FIG. 17. THE HUGE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE STONE GLACIS AND MOAT DISCOVERED IN THE NEWLY-EXCAVATED AREA G. COMPARABLE WITH THE CONTEMPORARY JERICHO GLACIS.

later than the gate (eighth century B.C.). (2) A fragment of what must have been a beautiful statue, which was discovered beneath the gate (thirteenth century B.C.). CONCLUSION: The Solomonic city gate, the fortifications from the times of the patriarchs and the kings of Israel, the Middle Bronze Age hearths (catcombs and tombs), the glazed pottery, and last but not least, the finds of the "priests' temple" (also previous article)—all finds of extreme importance to the understanding of the history and culture of the northern part of Israel. But important as they may be, there are still unsolved problems, the solution of which is buried within the ruins of this vast mound. It is hoped that the next and fourth season will solve some of them.



### A "MAGIC CARPET" TO SPEED UP THE JOURNEY BETWEEN LONDON AND ITS AIRPORT: A PROPOSED HIGH-SPEED MONO-RAIL FOR THE GROWING NUMBERS OF AIR PASSENGERS.

The Minister of Transport announced recently that the report of a committee under Sir Eric Millbourn, published last year, had been accepted as the framework for the future development of London Airport. The cost of the Minimum Concentration Scheme is estimated at £16 million, and the scheme, when the Airport is fully developed, will handle a total of over 12 million passengers in 1970—the total of terminal and transit passengers who used the Airport in 1957 being about 3½ million. The estimated cost, however, does not include a plan for a rail link between the Airport and

Victoria Station. In a written reply to a question by Sir Alfred Bossom, the Minister of Transport has said that a tentative estimate of the cost of such a rail link, including connections to existing railway lines, is £16 million and £18 million. The construction would probably take five years, and the time taken by the journey from Victoria to the Airport was estimated at 22 minutes. From the Airport railway station to the aircraft would probably take between 15 and 35 minutes. At present, the journey from London to the Airport takes over an hour, thus

adding considerably to the time taken by the flight itself. Above we illustrate a mono-rail link between Victoria and the Airport, which has been designed to run on a single track. This is a somewhat tedious transport arrangement, and which has been proposed by a company known as Air-Rail Ltd., whose Chairman is Sir Alfred Bossom, Conservative M.P. for Maidstone. The Ministry of Transport has for some time been considering mono-rails as a means of providing a better link with London Airport. The proposed Air-Rail, with thirty coaches in operation, would have a peak capacity of

4000 passengers an hour in one direction, the time of the journey being estimated at 15 minutes. The time of construction is estimated to be, at most, three years, and the probable capital cost about £8 million. An interesting feature of the Air-Rail coaches is that they are equipped with road wheels and, used as buses, could be taken direct to the aircraft if desired. Among the advantages claimed for mono-rails is that their construction and maintenance costs are considerably less than those for existing railway systems. Each Air-Rail coach would be self-powered and hold about 50 passengers.

Drawn by our Special Artist, G. H. Davis, with the co-operation of Air-Rail Ltd.

## THE 1958 ROYAL ACADEMY SUPPLEMENT.

I.—ROYAL AND OTHER PORTRAITS IN THE SUMMER EXHIBITION.



"JANE LVIII": A PORTRAIT OF HIS WIFE BY SIR GERALD KELLY, P.P.R.A.



"H.H. THE MAHARANI OF JAIPUR": PIETRO ANNIGONI'S ONLY EXHIBIT THIS YEAR.



"MISS DORA COHEN, B.A.," BY JOHN WARD, A.R.A., WHO WAS ELECTED IN 1956.



"MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE SIR DERMOV BOYLE," BY NORMAN HEPPLE, A.R.A.: PAINTED FOR THE R.A.F. COLLEGE, CRANWELL.



"H.M. THE QUEEN, CAPTAIN-GENERAL, H.A.C.," BY ANTHONY DEVAS, A.R.A.



"H.R.H. PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH": AN UNFINISHED PORTRAIT BY THE LATE DAVID JAGGER.



"SIR ARTHUR FFORDE, HEADMASTER OF RUGBY, 1948-57," BY SIR WILLIAM O. HUTCHISON, HON. R.A.



"FIELD MARSHAL SIR GERALD TEMPLER, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.," BY JAMES GUNN, A.R.A.



"MAURICE CHESTERTON, ESQ., F.R.I.B.A.," BY THE LATE MAURICE CODNER.

The 1958 Summer Exhibition of the Royal Academy opens to the public to-day (May 3), and on this and the following five pages we show a selection of works which will be on view in the galleries at Burlington House. This is the 190th Summer Exhibition, and once again great interest will be

focussed on the portraits, of which a number are shown here. J. R. Merton's portrait of the Countess of Dalkeith, which had the rare honour of being granted the Royal Academy's "A" award, is hung in Gallery VII. It was reproduced on page 697 of our issue of April 26.

## II.—AT THE 1958 ROYAL ACADEMY: SCENES OF TOWN AND COUNTRY.



"LOOKING THROUGH ELDERBERRY," BY KENNETH NEWTON, WHO HAS THREE WORKS IN THIS SUMMER EXHIBITION.



"THE LAKE, LITTLE HORKESLEY HALL": A STRIKING COMPOSITION BY JOHN NASH, R.A., WHO WAS ELECTED A MEMBER IN 1951.



"YORKSHIRE CORNFIELD," BY RICHARD EURICH, R.A., WHO ALWAYS SHOWS GREAT FEELING FOR ATMOSPHERE IN HIS LANDSCAPES.



"PIAZZA TREVI, ROME, 1957": AN UNUSUAL VIEW OF A ROMAN LANDMARK BY JOHN ALDRIDGE, A.R.A., WHO IS AN ASSISTANT AT THE SLADE SCHOOL OF ART.



"CUMULUS": A PAINTING BY SIR CHARLES WHEELER, P.R.A. THE PRESIDENT HAS ANOTHER OIL, A DRAWING AND TWO BRONZES IN THE EXHIBITION.



"STILL LIFE, FIGURE AND LANDSCAPE," BY RICHARD MACDONALD, WHO STUDIED UNDER GILBERT SPENCER AND HAS TAUGHT AT THE CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ART.

THERE are nearly 1500 works in this year's Summer Exhibition which continues at the Royal Academy until August 17. As for the recent Winter Exhibition—"The Age of Louis XIV"—the price of admission has been raised from 2s. 6d. to 3s., though only 1s. 6d. will be charged after 5 p.m. The exhibition is open from 9.30 a.m. to 7 p.m. on weekdays, and from 2 to 6 p.m. on Sundays. The great majority of the works shown in the galleries are for sale, and each year a large number find buyers during the course of the exhibition, though most of these are usually sold in the first few days.

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"NEAR BRECCLES," BY SIR WINSTON S. CHURCHILL, HON. R.A., WHOSE FOUR PAINTINGS IN THE SUMMER EXHIBITION ARE SHOWN ON THIS PAGE.

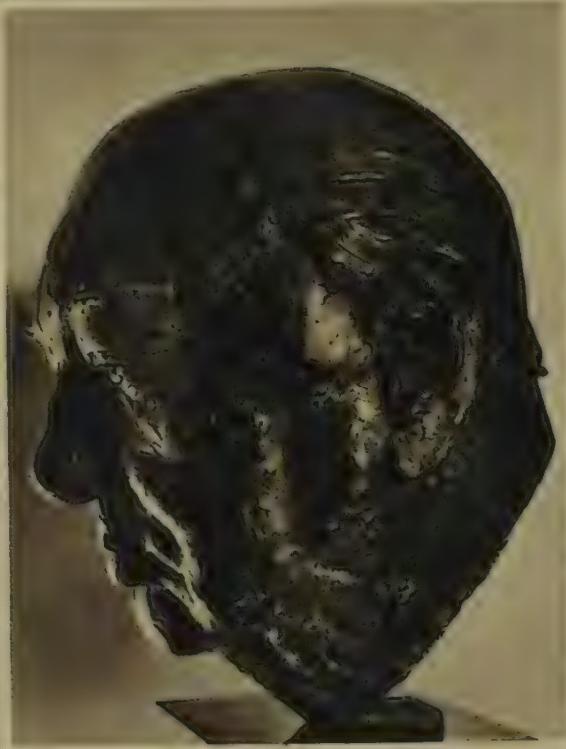
III.—AT THE 1958 ROYAL ACADEMY: PAINTINGS  
BY SIR WINSTON, AND HIS PORTRAIT.



"THE OLIVE GROVE OF LA DRAGONIERE, CAP MARTIN": A CHARACTERISTIC SCENE IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE VIVIDLY PAINTED BY SIR WINSTON.



(Left.)  
"ORANGES AND LEMONS, MARCH, 1958": A VERY RECENT PAINTING BY SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL, WHICH IS HUNG IN GALLERY II AT THE R.A.



(Right.)  
"THE RT. HON. SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL, K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.": A STRIKING STUDY IN BRONZE BY DAVID MCFALL, A.R.A., WHO IS WORKING ON AN 8 FT. STATUE OF SIR WINSTON.

THERE are four paintings by Sir Winston Churchill, the Royal Academy's Honorary Academician Extraordinary, in this year's Summer Exhibition. Sir Winston, who has written most vividly about his artistic experiences in "Painting as a Pastime," began painting during the First World War, and has found great pleasure in it ever since. At present an exhibition of some forty of his paintings is on tour in America and has attracted thousands of visitors. The first one-man show of Sir Winston's work ever arranged, it has already been seen in Kansas City, Detroit, Toronto and New York, and will be shown in several other cities. David McFall's bronze study of Sir Winston's head is shown in the Lecture Room. Mr. McFall, who was elected A.R.A. in 1955, is working on an 8-ft. statue of Sir Winston.

(Right)  
"MENTON FROM LA PAUSA, 1957": A VIEW PAINTED BY SIR WINSTON FROM THE VILLA WHERE HE HAS RECENTLY BEEN STAYING.



## IV.—AT THE 1958 ROYAL ACADEMY: TYPICAL EXAMPLES BY MEMBERS.



"PULBOROUGH LANDSCAPE," BY R. O. DUNLOP, R.A., WHO ONCE AGAIN HAS A SELF-PORTRAIT—"MYSELF IN THE SPUTNIK ERA"—AMONG HIS SIX WORKS IN THE SUMMER EXHIBITION. HE WAS ELECTED R.A. IN 1950.



"A SPANISH TOWN," BY THE LATE OLIVER HALL, R.A., WHO DIED IN DECEMBER, HAVING BEEN AN ACADEMICIAN FOR THIRTY YEARS. THERE ARE FIVE PAINTINGS AND ONE WATER-COLOUR BY HIM IN THIS EXHIBITION.



"UPPER BASILDON FROM THE COOLINGS," BY GILBERT SPENCER, A.R.A., WHO LIVES IN THIS BERKSHIRE VILLAGE. HE WAS PROFESSOR OF PAINTING AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART AND HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DRAWING AND PAINTING AT THE GLASGOW SCHOOL OF ART.



"GOING OUT AT KEMPTON," BY SIR ALFRED J. MUNNINGS, P.P.R.A., WHO HAS BEEN EXHIBITING AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY FOR SIXTY YEARS.



"BURNHAM-ON-CROUCH REGATTA," BY CHARLES CUNDALL, R.A. IT IS INTERESTING TO COMPARE THIS WORK WITH MR. CUNDALL'S PAINTING OF HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA IN LAST YEAR'S SUMMER EXHIBITION, WHICH WAS REPRODUCED IN OUR 1957 R.A. SUPPLEMENT.



"STUDY FOR A PICTURE," BY JAMES BATEMAN, R.A., WHO PAINTS MOSTLY PASTORAL SUBJECTS. HE HAS THREE WORKS IN THE EXHIBITION—TWO PAINTINGS HUNG IN THE SMALL SOUTH ROOM AND A WATER-COLOUR IN THE LARGE SOUTH ROOM.

Each member of the Royal Academy is allowed to show six works in the Summer Exhibition, and this year, as always, the majority of them have taken advantage of this privilege. One of the members who has died since the last exhibition is Oliver Hall, one of whose paintings is shown on this page. Born in London in 1869, he studied at the Royal College of Art and at the Westminster School of Art, before travelling extensively in Italy and Spain. These travels had a lasting influence on his work, and some of his

most striking landscape paintings showed scenes in Spain. He was elected A.R.A. in 1920 and R.A. in 1927, and was also a member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours. His landscapes stand out for their strength of line and their subtle economy of colour. "Shap Moors," which was purchased under the Chantrey Bequest, and is at the Tate Gallery, is a typical example of his more austere landscapes. Oliver Hall is also represented in a number of other public galleries in this country and abroad.



"OCTOBER BOUGH," BY C. F. TUNNICLIFFE, R.A., WHO IS WELL KNOWN FOR HIS ENGRAVINGS AND BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS.



"SHORT ADJOURNMENT: LINCOLN'S INN MEMBERS OF THE COURT OF APPEAL, 1957": A NOTABLE GROUP PORTRAIT BY NORMAN HEPPLE, A.R.A.



"A RAFT OF WIDGEON," BY PETER SCOTT, THE NOTED PAINTER OF BIRDS, WHO HAS NOT EXHIBITED AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS.

The bright colours of A. R. Thomson's painting "A Winner of Doggett's Race" immediately attract attention in Gallery XI at Burlington House, where a wide variety of oil paintings is hung, including several by some of the younger artists represented this year. For the last two or three years the Summer Exhibition has included the work of a number of younger

## V.—AT THE 1958 ROYAL ACADEMY: PAINTINGS IN AND OUT OF DOORS.



"MARINA C. DRACOULIS": A DELIGHTFUL PORTAIT BY A. K. LAWRENCE, R.A., WHO HAS THREE PORTRAITS AND THREE DRAWINGS IN THE EXHIBITION.



"A WINNER OF DOGGETT'S RACE," BY A. R. THOMSON, R.A.: A POWERFUL PAINTING SYMBOLISING THE TRADITIONS AND ACTIVITIES ON THE THAMES.

artists who do not follow the traditional styles usually seen in the Academy. Hitherto their work has been largely grouped together in one or two of the smaller galleries, but this year it has been spread more widely throughout the exhibition, and thus provides interesting opportunities for comparison between a variety of different styles and techniques.

VI.—AT THE 1958 ROYAL ACADEMY: INFORMAL PORTRAITS,  
AND TOWN AND COUNTRY SCENES.



(Left.)  
"MRS. MARJORIE METZ," BY STANLEY SPENCER, R.A. DURING THE FIRST TWO WEEKS OF JUNE MR. SPENCER IS HOLDING AN EXHIBITION OF HIS WORK AT COOKHAM IN AID OF THE PARISH CHURCH.



(Right.)  
"MRS. TOBIN," BY BRYAN KNEALE, WHO STUDIED AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY SCHOOLS AND WAS A ROME SCHOLAR IN 1949. HIS WORK HAS BEEN EXHIBITED AT THE REDFERN GALLERY IN LONDON.



"MISS OROVIDA PISSARRO (NO. 2)": A PORTRAIT BY CAREL WEIGHT, A.R.A.



"COUNTRYSIDE, LANCASHIRE," BY L.S. LOWRY, A.R.A., THE LANCASHIRE ARTIST WHO IS WELL KNOWN FOR HIS NORTH COUNTRY SCENES.



"BILLINGSGATE DAWN": AN INTERESTING COMPOSITION BY ERIC KENNINGTON, A.R.A., WHO ALSO HAS THREE PASTELS AND A SCULPTURE IN THE EXHIBITION.



"MISS PHILIPPA STRACHEY, C.B.E.": A PORTRAIT BY HENRY LAMB, R.A., WHICH IS HUNG IN GALLERY III.



"THE MARKET PLACE, DINAN": A WATER-COLOUR BY SIR ALBERT RICHARDSON, P.P.R.A., WHO WAS PRESIDENT FROM 1954-56.



"THEODORE POWYS," BY AUGUSTUS E. JOHN, R.A., WHO HAS RECENTLY CELEBRATED HIS 80th BIRTHDAY.

In last year's Summer Exhibition, Carel Weight showed a striking portrait of Orovida Pissarro, which was purchased for the Tate Gallery under the terms of the Chantrey Bequest. This year his second portrait of Miss Pissarro is hung in Gallery II. Miss Pissarro, who is the daughter of Lucien Pissarro,

artist son of the great French impressionist Camille Pissarro, is herself an artist, and exhibits under the name of Orovida. Her painting "Grass Fire Stampede" is to be seen in the Central Hall in this Exhibition. This year, as last, Augustus John is showing only one portrait.



## THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

### SPRING IDYLL IN THE ROOKERY.

By MAURICE BURTON, D.Sc.

THERE are few more pleasant sounds in the English countryside than the cawing of rooks in a group of tall trees when everything around is still. It may be that this is nostalgic, recalling happy times in a youth spent in a village in East Anglia, where the rookery neighbouring an ancient church had a perfect setting. It may be less pleasant to live underneath a rookery,

signalise their courtship by a gift of food, although we attribute the basest of motives in these instances—namely, that it is a cunning method whereby the insect or, more particularly the spider, keeps the carnivorous instincts of his would-be mate diverted from himself.

Inevitably, as one contemplates this problem, there comes the riddle: which came first, the feeding of the female while she is tied by family responsibilities, or the courtship feeding. The result would be the same whichever way the answer lies, so that the mere search for the answer is of academic interest only. Yet the truth of it is not wholly superficial. The arguments in favour of the two methods can be set forth in this way. First, there is the idea that feeding at the nest ensured survival of the species. This would mean that, once established as a routine, it became carried backwards, so that feeding now starts in the early days of courtship. The second

it could have a fundamental importance, if we ever had a chance of knowing for certain. For example, if we could know that the feeding at the nest came first, then we should have positive evidence of its strictly utilitarian value, to uphold the strongly-entrenched mechanistic view of life. If we could know for certain that the feeding started with the courtship and later became established as a utilitarian act, then we should have a much-needed argument in favour of the sorely-pressed vitalistic view. As things stand, we can but select according to personal taste, and each of us must choose which line to take according to present conviction.

The hard logic should make us incline to the mechanistic view, but hard logic is not necessarily the most obliging handmaid in the search for ultimate truth. In this instance, we cannot avoid remarking that to accept the vitalistic principle, while more difficult to support by reasoned argument, is more in line with another readily observed principle, that the generous impulse to give, in certain situations, is fairly widespread among the higher animals, and it is best seen in human behaviour. If we ignore the apparent instances among insects and spiders and concentrate on those seen in birds and mammals, we can find numerous examples, well-authenticated, where the giving of gifts, usually of food, has nothing to do with courtship or breeding, but flavours very

much of compassion. There are many accounts of birds feeding injured birds, but the more striking are those found among mammals.

Compassion, if the word may be used in this context for convenience of argument, seems, on the face of it, to be the negation of accepted mechanistic principles. For one thing, it tends to lead to the survival of those least fitted to survive. The general rule of the survival of the fittest is not undermined, but if there is a possibility that compassion can be shown to enter into the intercourse between animals, in no matter how slight a degree, then we are at liberty to suppose that in this hard competitive world there is still room for more altruistic motives.

Whether animals do, in fact, ever show compassion is probably highly debatable and, as already said, it is difficult to uphold vitalistic principles with solid argument. Yet, the rook feeding his mate, and all such instances, are nearly allied to compassion, and also nearly allied to impulses we ourselves experience. Thus, it is a familiar experience, for how often we ourselves feel the impulse to give, irrespective of what return there may be. If generous impulses in ourselves can be all explained away on strictly utilitarian principles, then it must be admitted that the mechanists have won the day so far as animal behaviour is concerned. But if this is not so, then it becomes difficult to deny them in animals.



HIGH IN THE TREETOPS: FEMALE ROOKS WAITING AT THE NESTS FOR THE MALES TO FLY IN WITH FOOD FOR THEM.

Photographs by Jane Burton.

but even this has its compensations, especially in the first days of spring, before the leaves are on the trees, and one can watch the preparations for nesting. Close to, in this way, the cawing has a dominant pattern. The hen is on the nest, or beside it, and as her spouse flies in, his throat pouch bulging with food, she calls raucously to him, and this series of calls ends in a contented gurgling note as he thrusts his beak into her throat to feed her.

The female rook could just as easily go and fetch her own food, but it is part of the courtship that she should be fed. The feeding of the female by the male is seen in many birds. That it is not a random trick but part of a deeply-rooted ceremonial is evidenced by several things. The first is that the female implores the male to do so. That is, she adopts the supplicating attitude we know better in very young birds, crouching and fluttering the half-open wings, holding the open beak up invitingly and calling in an appropriate manner. So deeply ingrained is this piece of conduct that where food is put out on a plate the courting pair will alight, the hen standing actually amid the food, yet waiting to be fed.

There is an obvious advantage to the species that these things should be. They ensure that the female should not go hungry, and that she shall conserve the energy of the body which is shortly to be drained in the production of heavily-yolked eggs. They also lead on to the time when she is brooding, and by continuing the process started in courtship lead to the male feeding her while she is on the nest. To use the magic formula, these things have a survival value, and we readily assume that they are performed because if they were not the species would have failed to survive. The logic of the situation is slightly shaken when we find that the pattern is not invariable in the world of birds. Some hens manage to bring off their broods successfully without being fed by their spouse. In other species, the courtship feeding is reduced to an almost symbolic gesture. Then we have the fact that this act of giving is so widespread, not only among birds but in other animals. There are even a few insects and spiders that



"THERE ARE FEW MORE PLEASANT SOUNDS IN THE ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE THAN THE CAWING OF ROOKS IN A GROUP OF TALL TREES WHEN EVERYTHING AROUND IS STILL": A ROOKERY IN SPRINGTIME.

line of argument could be that it started with courtship and was carried forward and continued into the period of brooding.

In virtually all matters relating to living things there is the possibility of arguing along two opposing lines in this way. In a sense it is exemplified in the familiar and facetious question: which came first, the hen or the egg? And facetious though the question may be, it nevertheless strikes at the roots of biological evidence, for again and again we find it necessary to pose such a question, whether a particular trait should be followed in one direction or in the reverse direction. In this matter of the male feeding the female there is one such doubt, and the answer to

This is, of course, a very vexed question and one about which we shall each judge according to previous convictions. Yet there is the fact, difficult to account for by normal biological arguments, that the giving of gifts is very widespread. Sometimes it is associated with sex, sometimes with the care of the young, but at other times it is not easy to see any connection with these or other biologically utilitarian purposes. It may be, therefore, that emotional trends, while less easy to comprehend, and more subtle in their workings, have played a large part in the working out of the living world, even outside the human species, than we usually suppose. Certainly it is more pleasant in the spring setting, to think of the male rook feeding his spouse as a mark of devotion.

**PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK:**  
**PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.**



A TRADE PACT WITH JAPAN SIGNED : MR. NAKAGAWA AND COMMANDER ALLAN NOBLE AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE. A new trade agreement with Japan was signed at the Foreign Office by Commander Allan Noble, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Nakagawa, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, on April 25. The negotiations had lasted over two months. Under the new agreement, British imports of canned salmon from Japan and British exports to Japan will increase in value.

A DISTINGUISHED MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT : THE LATE SIR IAN ORR-EWING. Sir Ian Orr-Ewing, Conservative M.P. for Weston-super-Mare since 1934, died on April 27, aged 64. His death brings the number of by-elections pending to five. He had been Parliamentary Private Secretary to five Ministers, and was knighted in 1953. He was educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Oxford.

HONOURED BY THE INDIAN NAVY : VICE-ADMIRAL SIR STEPHEN CARLILL. Before setting out for England on April 22, Vice-Admiral Sir Stephen Carlill, who had been Chief of Staff of the Indian Navy since 1955, was appointed an honorary Vice-Admiral in the Indian Navy as an expression of appreciation by the Government and people of India for his great services for their navy.



BEFORE LEAVING LONDON AIRPORT FOR CANADA : FOUR MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH TRADE MISSION. The British trade mission to Canada left London by air on April 24. In the group above are : front, Sir William Rootes (left), leader of the mission and Chairman of the Dollar Exports Council, and Sir Vincent Tewson, General Secretary of the T.U.C.; on the upper steps, Sir Norman Kipping (left) and Lord Riverdale. After arriving in Canada, the mission had talks with the Canadian Premier.



(Left.)  
A NOTED GEOLOGIST : THE LATE DR. W. J. ARKELL.

Dr. William Joscelyn Arkell, F.R.S., a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, died on April 18 at the age of 53. Educated at Wellington, and New College, Oxford, he did much work on the Jurassic rocks, and in 1933 published "The Jurassic System in Great Britain." He wrote several other works, and received many academic honours.



AT THE WAR OFFICE : A GROUP SHOWING SOME OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH-PAKISTANI FORCES HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION.

On April 25, members of the British-Pakistani Forces Himalayan Expedition left England for the Himalayas, where they will attempt to scale Disteghil Sar (25,868 ft.), one of the highest unclimbed peaks in the world. Above, to the extreme left, is Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, and, extreme right, General Mohammad Ayub Khan, H.J., C-in-C. of the Pakistan Army, joint patrons of the expedition. Second from the left is Captain M. Banks, R.M., leader of the expedition in the field.



(Right.)  
A BRITISH OFFICIAL IN BESIEGED FORT ASSARIR :

MR. F. SOMERSET. Mr. Fitzroy Somerset was in Fort Assarir, Aden Protectorate, when it was besieged by rebel tribesmen recently. He was the only Briton in the fort, and with him was a platoon of the Government Guards. On April 28 a British force was about to relieve the fort. Mr. Somerset is the British assistant adviser for the area.



(Left.)  
THE NEW AMBASSADOR TO FINLAND :

MR. D. L. BUSK. The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. D. L. Busk to be Ambassador to Finland in succession to Mr. M. J. Creswell. He is 51, and was formerly Ambassador to Abyssinia from 1952 to 1956. He has also held appointments in Ankara, Budapest and Tehran. Mr. Creswell was appointed to Helsinki in 1954.



(Right.)  
APPOINTED G.O.C. NORTHERN IRELAND : LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS PACKARD. The Queen has approved the appointment of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Douglas Packard, who has been Colonel-Commandant, Royal Artillery, since 1957, as General Officer Commanding Northern Ireland District from July. In 1956 General Packard was appointed as military adviser to the West African Governments.



THE NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE L.C.C. : MR. ALBERT SAMUELS (LEFT) AFTER BEING ELECTED, WITH HIS PREDECESSOR, MR. R. MCKINNON WOOD.

Mr. Albert Samuels was nominated by the Labour Party as the new Chairman of the London County Council on April 21 and was formally elected the following day. He is a solicitor, has been a member of the Council for thirty years and has represented Stoke Newington and Hackney North since 1952.



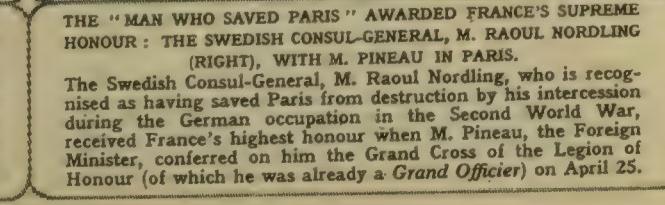
THE THIRD BRITON TO RECEIVE THE VARIETY CLUBS INTERNATIONAL "GOLDEN HEART" AWARD : LORD NUFFIELD, WITH LADY NUFFIELD.

The Duke of Edinburgh presented the Variety Clubs International "Golden Heart" award, for outstanding service to humanity, to Lord Nuffield at a dinner of the organisation in London on April 25. The only other Britons to receive this award have been Sir Winston Churchill in 1954 and the late Sir Alexander Fleming in 1944.



THE "MAN WHO SAVED PARIS" AWARDED FRANCE'S SUPREME HONOUR : THE SWEDISH CONSUL-GENERAL, M. RAOUL NORDLING (RIGHT), WITH M. PINEAU IN PARIS.

The Swedish Consul-General, M. Raoul Nordling, who is recognised as having saved Paris from destruction by his intercession during the German occupation in the Second World War, received France's highest honour when M. Pineau, the Foreign Minister, conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour (of which he was already a *Grand Officier*) on April 25.





## IN AN ENGLISH GARDEN.

### AN ACER FOR WINTER COLOUR.

By CLARENCE ELLIOTT, V.M.H.

ALWAYS in the past I have associated maples (*Acer*s) in my mind, with autumn colour in the garden. Yes, autumn colour somehow suggests

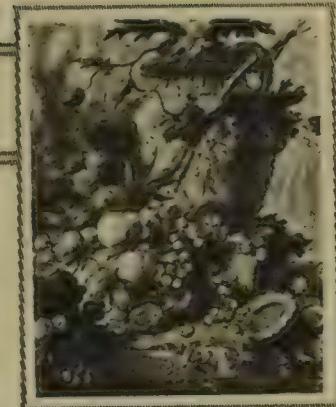
please, not tints. "Tints" dressmaking and coif-coping. But the chief trouble with the brilliant leaf display that the *Acer*s provide in autumn—crimson, scarlet and amber—is that it lasts for so short a time. The colour flares up rapidly, and then, after a brief but glorious spell, all is over. The leaves fall within a day or two. It's as thrilling and disappointing as the career of a rocket.

One of the finest displays of autumn colour is to be seen in the arboretum at Westonbirt, and there the *Acer*s have a sumptuous background of conifers and other evergreens. An added attraction at Westonbirt—for me at any rate—is a certain toadstool, the beautiful Amethyst Agaric (*Tricholoma nudum*), which occurs in some of the grassy rides of the arboretum, and is generally to be found in fair quantity at the season of autumn colour. The Amethyst Agaric is as beautiful to look at as it is delicious to eat. In shape it rather suggests an early twentieth-century picture hat, with wide, generously undulating brim, and the whole a pure delicate amethyst, very near the colour of our present threepenny postage stamps. Good specimens are pleasantly large, fleshy and tender, and quite delicious to eat. But for goodness' sake do not attempt to identify—and eat—the Amethyst Agaric from the above crude and inadequate description. There is another toadstool, the Purple Agaric (*Cortinarius purpurascens*) which, if not definitely deadly, is, at any rate, suspect.

There is one species of *Acer* which is much more generous in the matter of holding its brilliantly-coloured leaves in autumn, than the majority of the Japanese and other maples. *Acer griseum* is a slow-growing, small tree which flares up in autumn with a grand display of scarlet, crimson and gold, which remains like a long-drawn-out and particularly gaudy sunset. And not content with that, the tree provides a cheerful streak of colour all through the winter with its trunk, whose bark is a warm, rich cinnamon-red. I see two specimens of *griseum* from where I write, and even on a grey sunless day they are a good sight, with a rich evergreen background to show them off. On golden sunny mornings, at getting-up time, they are particularly heartening. The bark of *griseum* has an attractive trick of continually shedding itself in great parchment-like flakes, and this seems to keep the freshly-exposed under-bark fresh-looking and bright. I am very proud of those two *griseums*, for I raised them and several others about the garden from seed, and the largest is now well over 10 ft. tall.

But quite recently I have made the acquaintance of—and acquired—what promises to be an even finer *Acer* for winter colour than *griseum*. This is *Acer palmatum* "Senkaki," the Coral Bark Maple. It makes a small tree—mine is only a three-footer in a large pot

What its history and background are I do not know, except that its country of origin is Japan. It would seem to be rare in cultivation in this country. I can not find "Senkaki" in either the "R.H.S. Dictionary of Gardening" or Bean's "Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles." Nor can I find it mentioned in any but two shrub nursery catalogues, though I have searched through a selection of the more obvious and likely ones. Of the two which do mention it, one lists it, but mentions no price, the other offers it at 3 gns. The *palmatum* acers as a race have a reputation for being somewhat spring-tender. However, I have decided where to plant my "Senkaki"—a spot facing south and sheltered from the north and east by a high background of evergreens—sweet bay, evergreen oak, and Portugal laurel. So much for "Senkaki's" comfort, whilst for my own personal delight, especially in winter, the little tree will be well within the picture from where I write.



A SLOW-GROWING SMALL TREE WHICH HAS TWO DISTINCT PHASES OF OUTSTANDING BEAUTY: *ACER GRISEUM*, A NATIVE OF CENTRAL CHINA WHICH WAS INTRODUCED BY WILSON IN 1901.

This attractive maple holds its display of autumn colour—"a grand display of scarlet, crimson and gold . . . like a long-drawn-out and particularly gaudy sunset"—much longer than the majority of other maples; and when leafless "provides a cheerful streak of colour all through the winter with its trunk, whose bark is a warm, rich cinnamon-red." It also has the trick of shedding its bark and revealing the orange-coloured new bark beneath. [Photograph by R. A. Malby and Co.]

#### A SOLUTION TO EVERY GIFT PROBLEM.

THE gift of a subscription to *The Illustrated London News* is surely the ideal choice on the occasion of weddings and anniversaries of friends, relatives or business acquaintances at home or abroad. Fifty-two copies of *The Illustrated London News* together with the magnificent Christmas Number, will be a continuing reminder of the donor and provide twelve months of interesting reading and the best pictorial presentation of the events and personalities of the day.

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In writing recently about hyacinths which have gone native—that is, bulbs which have flowered in pots and have then been planted out in the open garden to revert to a semi-wild condition and become established as a permanent feature among the other spring flowers—I suggested planting one or other of the paler-coloured narcissi with any of the lavender-blue hyacinths to give a pleasant colour contrast. Since making that suggestion I have come upon a few plants of the common primrose flowering near some planted-out lavender-blue hyacinths in a mixed border. They make perfect neighbours. I would suggest, too, that some of the paler polyanthus primroses of the Munstead type would be equally good for contrasting with the lavender-blue hyacinths.

Another matter. Gardening and horticulture have recently been handsomely honoured in U.S.A. One day last week I received a letter carrying three fine green stamps, with the legend "Gardening, Horticulture. U.S. Postage, 3 cents," and with a central figure of a goddess (can it be Ceres?) holding a cornucopia almost as big as herself, and overflowing, in the traditional manner of cornucopias, with copious garden produce. On the left-hand side of the envelope is a most beautifully engraved portrait of that great horticulturist and author L. H. Bailey, whose hundredth birthday the stamps and the special envelope "Official First Day Cover" are commemorating: 1856-1958. With this special commemorative envelope and stamps came a covering letter from Evelyn J. Mooney, President National Council of State Garden Clubs, which Council comprises 12,000 garden clubs with 500,000 members, in addition to which there are more than a million members of other gardening and horticultural organisations in U.S.A. It surely is good to know that gardening and horticulture are receiving such handsome recognition and organisation in America, and I must say I personally feel greatly honoured to have received this extremely interesting communication with its special commemorative stamps.

## ISRAEL'S 10TH ANNIVERSARY PARADE.

ISRAEL'S big military parade on April 24, which marked the tenth anniversary of her independence, passed off peacefully after some fears of an incident following Jordan's denunciation of the parade as an open violation of the armistice agreement. United Nations observers were stationed throughout the day on both sides of the border dividing Jerusalem. Some 5000 soldiers took part in the parade of tanks, guns, armoured vehicles and other equipment. The display started in a stadium in the western outskirts of Jerusalem where some 30,000 people saw President Ben-Zvi take the salute. The last part of the parade took place in the streets of Jerusalem. The day's festivities, which started with a service in the Central Synagogue, included sporting and musical events and ended with dancing in the streets which went on until the early hours of the following morning.



ISRAEL'S INDEPENDENCE DAY PARADE ON APRIL 24: TANKS MOVING ROUND THE CROWDED STADIUM IN THE WESTERN OUTSKIRTS OF JERUSALEM.



DRAWN BY LORRIES: 155-MM. HEAVY GUNS SEEN DURING THE INDEPENDENCE DAY PARADE AT WHICH PRESIDENT BEN-ZVI TOOK THE SALUTE.



BEING FORMED UP FOR THE IMPRESSIVE PARADE WHICH WAS WATCHED BY THOUSANDS: SELF-PROPELLED GUNS, TANKS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT.

## TWO CATHEDRALS IN THE NEWS.



THE DEDICATION OF A NEW MEMORIAL CHAPEL IN LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL: THE BISHOP'S PROCESSION SEEN MOVING DOWN THE NAVE.



BEAUTY BATHED IN LIGHT: THE CHOIR AND HIGH ALTAR OF GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL SEEN AFTER THE DEDICATION OF A NEWLY-INSTALLED LIGHTING SYSTEM.

ON April 26, the Bishop of Llandaff, the Right Reverend Glyn Simon, dedicated a new chapel in Llandaff Cathedral, Cardiff. The chapel commemorates the men of the 53rd (Welsh) Infantry Division (T.A.) who fell in World War II. The top photograph shows the Bishop's procession moving down the aisle, beneath Sir Jacob Epstein's "Majestas"—a 16-ft. figure of "Christ in Majesty"—towards the new chapel.—On April 17 the Dean of Gloucester, the Very Rev. S. J. Evans, dedicated a newly-installed lighting system which reveals the full beauty of the Choir of Gloucester Cathedral. With re-wiring and a new organ blower, the elaborate lighting scheme, made to get the patterns of light, shade and modelling, has cost £10,000. It was announced in March that Gloucester Cathedral is to be the first in Britain to be the subject of "Son et Lumière." In August and September the Cathedral will form the magnificent backcloth for the dramatisation of its history. The audience will sit in the Cathedral gardens.



THE long-awaited catalogue\* of drawings by the two Van de Veldes, father and son, in the National Maritime Museum from the pen of Mr. Michael Robinson, has now been published by the Cambridge University Press, a fine volume—and a weighty one—in keeping with the aesthetic and historical interest of the subject. These two gifted seventeenth-century Dutchmen, who served both their own Government and that of Charles II, James II and William and Mary with equal industry and enthusiasm, are doubly fortunate, for they command the allegiance of both connoisseurs of painting and drawing and of naval historians. Between them—and it is not always easy to make a distinction—they produced hundreds of delightful oils and pen and wash drawings which are notable contributions to the marine art of their day, and which also provide important evidence about naval tactics and the details of ship construction. These two aspects of their work are ingeniously and faithfully dealt with in the two main sections of the volume, which will unquestionably remain a standard reference book for many years to come.

Until a few months ago Greenwich owned nearly 750 drawings, and the present volume is concerned with these only. Thanks to the recent gift of as many more by Sir Bruce Ingram, the Museum is now marvellously rich in the work of these two whose studio, for a time, was actually in The Queen's House, itself a graceful Inigo Jones masterpiece. And what a parcel of land these few acres!—Sir Christopher's noble buildings, the incomparable and varied collection, the *Cutty Sark*, as elegant as a flying-fish, and the tang of the sea as the tide comes up Greenwich Reach! And now I'm told the original observatory up the hill is being refitted to house the collection of astronomical instruments, to which has now been added Sir William Herschell's famous telescope from Slough, by means of which he discovered the planet Uranus.

In the chronological section of the catalogue each drawing, sometimes tentatively, is given to a particular year, with ample notes, and the movements of father and son on sea and land are dealt with in a valuable biographical introduction. In the historical section the various battles and the movements of the fleets are given in great detail; then follow notes on the drawings of single ships and their gear. Appendices deal with water-marks and coats of arms and a few fascinating pages, illustrated by Mr. Gregory Robinson's sketches, provide an astonishing amount of technical information about ship's rig, construction, sails, flags, etc., to aid in deciding the date of any given drawing. This sort of thing: "1691. First evidence of bobstay in large ships. c. 1700. First

## A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

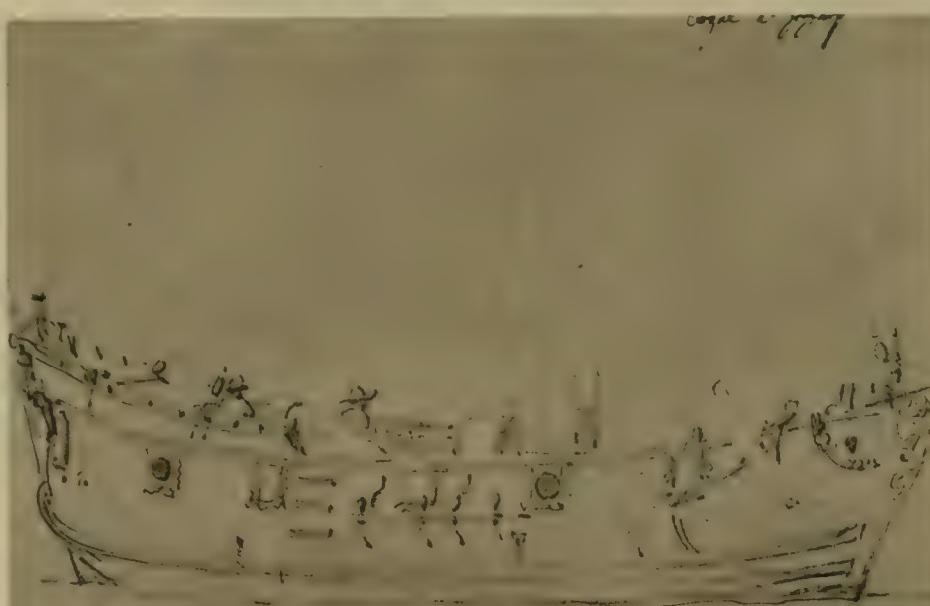
By FRANK DAVIS.

### VAN DE VELDE DRAWINGS.

evidence of one reef in mizzen topsail. 1702. Red cross placed in admiral's white flag and white ensign. 1702-7. Stuart Royal Standard restored. 1705. First evidence of jibboom." All this is so intriguing that I dare say that many who are not already erudite naval architects and who consult the book for some quite other reason will be tempted to linger over these items and forget their original problem. This is followed by a glossary of technical terms—Dutch, French and English. At a guess about half the drawings discussed are illustrated in 169 collotype plates.

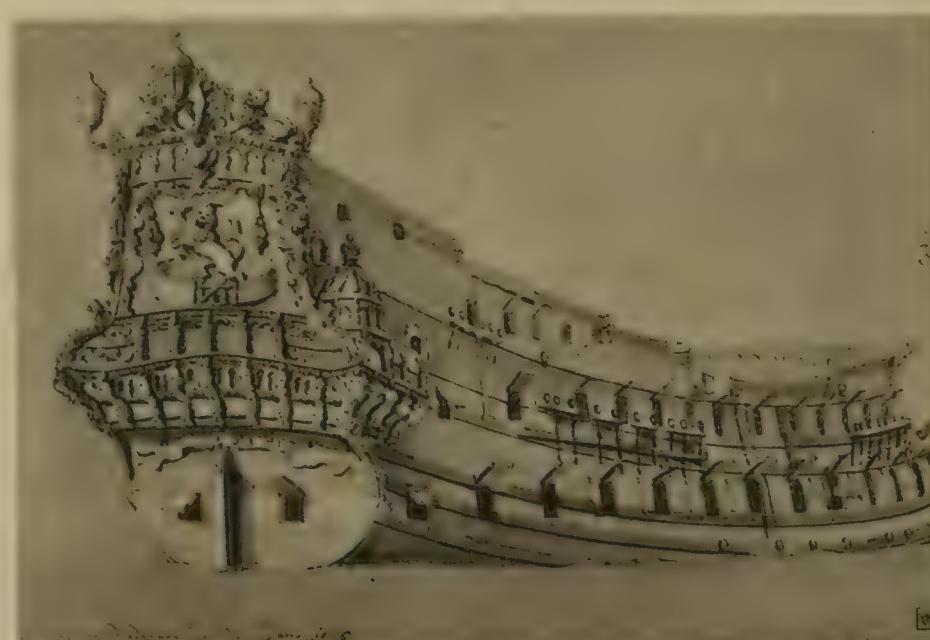
of it: "a small picture black and white Fish vessels—W. V. velde f. 1693. oudt 82 Jaer, very neat and laborious." In any case, he was mobile enough at the age of eighty, for in 1691 he went down to Gravesend to make drawings (now in the Boymans Museum, Rotterdam) of some yachts escorted by the Dutch ship *Gorkum*.

In looking at the drawings and after the passage of two and a half to three centuries, anyone who is not already on fairly familiar terms with maritime painting, especially Dutch maritime painting of the seventeenth century, is liable to have his judgment warped by some notions that there is necessarily an extraordinary virtue about what are called Old Master Drawings just because they are old. It is as well to bear in mind that the successive employers of these two gifted and observant men did not, as a rule, ask them to produce ART but facts. Both the Dutch and the English Governments wanted a record of great events, not a high-falutin' allegory. Mr. Robinson quotes the following order of May 1694: "Whereas Mr. William Vande Velde is appointed by this Board to goe aboard their Mat's Fleet this Summer in ordr. to make from time to time Draughts and Figures or Imitations of what shall pass and happen at Sea by battle or fight of the Fleet, you are therefore hereby required and directed to cause him the said William Vande Velde and one Servant to be borne in victuals only, on Board Such Ship or Ships of ye said Fleet as he shall desire to proceed in, and that he be accommodated with such Convenience as can be afforded him for ye better performance of this service." Nothing could be more matter of fact, and how honestly each of them performed this duty is clear enough; yet, because they were something more than industrious reporters, their drawings and paintings go far beyond the narrow limits of their commission—in short, they are artists of no small stature and not just draughtsmen, and of importance for both reasons.



"PORTRAIT OF THE ROYAL ESCAPE"; A SIGNED DRAWING OF ABOUT 1685 BY WILLEM VAN DE VELDE THE YOUNGER (1633-1707) OF THE ENGLISH SMACK IN WHICH CHARLES II ESCAPED TO FRANCE. SHE WAS BOUGHT BY THE KING AFTER THE RESTORATION, KEPT AS A YACHT AND RE-NAMED ROYAL ESCAPE.

(Pencil : 10 by 14½ ins.)



"PORTRAIT OF THE EENDRACHT": A SIGNED DRAWING OF ABOUT 1665 BY WILLEM VAN DE VELDE THE YOUNGER. BUILT IN 1650, EENDRACHT WAS THE DUTCH FLAGSHIP AT THE BATTLE OF LOWESTOFT (1665), AND WAS BLOWN UP BY THE ENGLISH FLEET UNDER THE COMMAND OF THE DUKE OF YORK (LATER JAMES II). ADMIRAL VAN VASSENAER WAS ON BOARD AND WAS KILLED. (Pencil and wash: 9½ by 14½ ins.) These two drawings from the National Maritime Museum are among those reproduced in "Van de Velde Drawings—A Catalogue of Drawings in the National Maritime Museum made by the Elder and the Younger Willem Van de Velde." This magnificent volume, which is reviewed here by Frank Davis, has been compiled by M. S. Robinson, and published for the Trustees of the National Maritime Museum by the Cambridge University Press.

The elder Van de Velde was born in 1611 and died in 1693; the younger was born in 1633 and lived until 1707. Each worked right up to the end. Vertue mentions seeing a grisaille by the elder signed and dated 1693, and there exist two sketches by the younger dated 1707. The author appears to find it difficult to believe that a man of eighty-two could be capable of producing a grisaille unaided—to which I answer that if Titian could paint like an archangel in his nineties, a young fellow of eighty-two might well do likewise. Perhaps some day the picture mentioned by George Vertue will turn up. Here is his description

moves among the bigger ships—in, for example, two of the series of drawings describing the Battle of Solebay in 1672.

The author's notes are encyclopaedic in their range and, combined with the excellent illustrations, render these far off events as exciting as if they happened yesterday. As to the purely artistic merit of these scraps of paper, any stranger to them, after turning over these pages, will quickly realise how they set a standard which has now lasted three centuries and which has influenced all subsequent marine painters.

\* "Van de Velde Drawings. A Catalogue of Drawings in the National Maritime Museum made by the Elder and the Younger Willem Van de Velde," Compiled by M. S. Robinson, Assistant Keeper in the National Maritime Museum. With 169 Collotype Plates. (Cambridge University Press, for the National Maritime Museum; 12 gns.)



A GREAT VIOLINIST WITH AN UNUSUAL VIOLIN ON HIS FORTY-SECOND BIRTHDAY: YEHUDI MENUHIN TRYING OUT A VIOLIN MADE FROM ONE OF SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL'S CIGAR BOXES. HE WAS RECORDING FOR A B.B.C. NORTH AMERICAN SERVICE PROGRAMME, AND IS SEEN HERE WITH THE VIOLIN'S MAKER, EIGHTY-FIVE-YEAR-OLD WILLIAM ROBINSON.

## FROM LONDON AND MANCHESTER: A MISCELLANY OF HOME EVENTS.



ON ARRIVAL IN LONDON ON APRIL 22: THE NEW ZEALAND RACEHORSE *BALI HA'I*, WHICH WAS PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN MOTHER DURING HER TOUR.

On February 8 the Queen Mother saw *Bali Ha'i* win the St. James Cup at Trentham, New Zealand, and presented the trophy to *Bali Ha'i*'s owner, Sir Ernest Davis, who announced that he was giving the horse to her. *Bali Ha'i* travelled to London on board the liner *Corinthic*.



NOW ON VIEW AT MANCHESTER MUSEUM: A SMALL BRASS RITUAL VESSEL—PART OF A RICH RECENT FIND AT IFE, NIGERIA.

In our issue of December 21, 1957, we published photographs and details of the accidental find of bronzes and other objects, dated between the twelfth and sixteenth centuries, at Ife, Nigeria. These objects are now on view at the Manchester Museum, and will later be exhibited at the British Museum.



AT THE GUILDFORD ART GALLERY EXHIBITION OF CHILDREN'S DRAWINGS: LESLIE BENENSON WITH HER TWO PRIZEWINNING ANIMAL DRAWINGS.  
The Royal Drawing Society's sixty-third Annual Exhibition of Children's Drawings continues at the Guildford Art Gallery in the City until May 10. Leslie Benenson won two Gold Stars.



AMONG THE IFE BRONZES: A STATUETTE OF A KING AND QUEEN. THESE NIGERIAN FINDS ARE BEING SHOWN FIRST AT MANCHESTER IN RETURN FOR THE SERVICES OF MR. FRANK WILLETT, OF THE MUSEUM.



NOW UNDERGOING RESTORATION: HOLLAND HOUSE—THE CENTRE FORECOURT, WHERE OPEN-AIR CONCERTS MAY BE HELD, AND THE EAST WING (RIGHT). Progress continues on the building of the Youth Hostel alongside Holland House, Kensington, which is due to be completed by next May. Holland House was destroyed in an air raid, and the least damaged part, the East Wing, is being restored as part of the Youth Hostel.



WITH THE MODERN BUILDING OF THE YOUTH HOSTEL ON THE LEFT: THE EAST WING OF HOLLAND HOUSE, WHICH IS BEING RESTORED AS PART OF THE HOSTEL.

# THE WORLD OF THE THEATRE.

## IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN.

By J. C. TREWIN.

**P**OSTERITY may be glad to know that my opinion of the Roman Emperors has risen highly. It was only last week that I realised Alastair Sim was one of them : something that it has taken a new dramatist, William Golding, to explain to us. In the theatre a Roman Emperor has often been rather tedious, a musical incendiary or else a dangerous eccentric given to making faces at himself in a skeleton mirror. In future I shall prefer to think of Mr. Sim, a gentle, urbane gourmet in an island villa; a man with a voice like milk, honey, and soda, eyebrows of the richest eloquence, and the demeanour of an easy-going headmaster emeritus, with a hint of Sir Max Beerbohm and possibly (this is wishful thinking, I dare say) a flicker of Edinburgh's higher thought.

One's content in this benign despot nearly justifies the evening. Nearly, but not quite. Mr. Golding has a sudden quiet wit, with the pleasure in anachronistic fun that Thornton Wilder had when Mr. Antrobus was so busy with the alphabet and the wheel. But, somehow, the evening is longer than it ought to be. Throughout "The Brass Butterfly," at the Strand, we know that Mr. Sim and George Cole are always likely to amuse us when the Emperor and the Greek inventor he has so rashly entertained, find communication awkward—one man urbanely bored, the other testily eager—but there are gaps over which Mr. Golding is still only a moderate bridge-builder. He does not let us fall in, but we do sway perilously more than once. The play is usually going to be funny by and by, and we know, on respectable evidence, that by and by is easily said.

The central idea is engaging, and no doubt Mr. Golding made much more of it in his long-short novel entitled "Envoy Extraordinary." There he would have had a chance to elaborate, to warm himself and us. Phanocles, the Greek, who appears one afternoon at the island villa with his beautiful companion, is a man of ideas, a prodigious inventor, a scientist who uses the oaths of judgment and reason which, as we are aware, have been grand-jurymen since before Noah was a sailor. He cannot understand why the Emperor is gently lukewarm about his invention of the steamship, cares nothing at all for the guided missile (with brass butterfly), and is curious only about the pressure-cooker which, to Phanocles, is just an inventor's by-product. The Emperor, in fact, is not wildly interested in the virtues of either Progress or speed. He is quite happy to be an Imperial escapist, with his bored illegitimate grandson (good only for a little bad poetry) as his companion, and a martial bully of an heir-designate to fight his wars abroad.

Still, while Phanocles is round the house, there can be no denying the little man. All of his inventions turn out to be useful in practice (Mr. Golding can be bloodthirsty in the most genial fashion); but I am quite sure that the Emperor, after various domestic alarms are over, will not miss the dear man when, at the last, Phanocles is despatched by slow boat as Envoy Extraordinary to China. His final throw is to discover printing.

George Cole gives to this resolutely anachronistic inventor the right explosive incredulity, the astonishment that anyone could so flout the wonders of science. I could not help remembering that odd prologue to "The Princess":

A man with knobs and wires and vials fired  
A cannon : Echo answer'd in her sleep  
From hollow fields ; and here were  
telescopes  
For azure views ; and there a group of girls

In circle waited, whom the electric shock  
Dislink'd with shrieks and laughter : round the lake  
A little clock-work steamer paddling plied  
That shook the lilies : perch'd about the knolls  
A dozen angry models jetted steam.

Phanocles might have enjoyed the occasion, though he would not have understood why "sport must walk hand in hand with Science." Other likable



"ONE'S CONTENT IN THIS BENIGN DESPOT NEARLY JUSTIFIES THE EVENING": ALASTAIR SIM AS THE EMPEROR IN WILLIAM GOLDFING'S PLAY "THE BRASS BUTTERFLY" (STRAND), WITH EILEEN MOORE, WHO IS "AS ATTRACTIVE AS HER NAME, EUPHROSYNE."



NOW MOVED TO THE PRINCES "WITH THAT EVER-CHARMING ACTOR MICHAEL GWYNN IN THE PLACE OF MICHAEL REDGRAVE AS THE SCHOOLMASTER": N. C. HUNTER'S PLAY "A TOUCH OF THE SUN," SHOWING A SCENE FROM ACT II, WITH (L. TO R.): GERALD HAROURT (DAVID LANGTON); JOHN LESTER (DINSDALE LANDON); MARY LESTER (DIANA WYNARD) AND PHILIP LESTER (MICHAEL GWYNN).

performances in "The Brass Butterfly" are by Eileen Moore (as attractive as her name, Euphrosyne) and Jeremy Spenser. But, first, we must bow to the new Caesar: I wish only that Mr. Sim could have had a more substantial play.

I found one more dramatic at the Birmingham Repertory Theatre, where Joseph O'Conor's "Dagger's Point" is as sharp as its title—that is, after he has got through the first act in which he is exploring relationships in sixteenth-century Seville, making sure that we can follow the vendetta between the families of Gonzalez and de Castro. Afterwards, all is set for what we would now call a "framed" murder, and for the trial of the wrong man in the court of Seville. Much of this is splendidly-manipulated drama—melodrama, if you will, but one of real force and spirit. O'Conor is expressing the need for love, the futility of hatred.

Good; but what excites me so much at this play is its background—suggested only, but extraordinarily clear in the imagination. The year, I should have said, is 1588; the season is summer; and, at the moment the piece opens, the great fleet of the Armada is sailing on "the enterprise of England." Throughout, we are conscious that this is one of the key passages of history. More than once, during O'Conor's skilful treatment of his domestic drama, and his legal cut-and-thrust—here the courts of 1588 and 1589 kiss and commingle—I was recalling the advance of the "crescent moon" on the island Philip had hoped so rashly to conquer, while Howard and Drake waited, as it were, to repel boarders. And I thought of the far southern cliffs on that July afternoon when the galleons loomed at last, and fired the broadside that echoes still:

Then to a listener lonely there,  
Stole up from southerly  
No noise of engines in the air,  
But guns across the sea :

A dying fall, a fading wraith,  
A sound soon hushed again,  
The Great Armada's whispered breath,  
The ghostly guns of Spain.

If one keeps the mind firmly upon Mr. O'Conor's warring houses in Seville, there is much genuine and vigorously-realised drama: once,

I repeat, we have sorted out the characters. A few of them are not, perhaps, essential, though I never like to complain ungratefully about a long cast. Far better than those over-economical duologues, or plays for three characters, in which a dramatist is telling us all the while how clever he is to keep down cast and expenses.

The best Repertory performances are those by Arthur Pentelow as a priest who conducts both spiritual and temporal functions with a charming and justified confidence and equanimity, and by Norman Rose as a puff-adder of a man, guilty of fratricide among other sins. He has an extremely well-composed scene with a young priest (John Carlin) under the seal of the confessional: something that Mr. O'Conor has worked up with dramatic tautness: this is undeniably a play by an actor for actors, and, I hasten to say, none the worse for that. As in "The Iron Harp," there are passages, on the rim of poetry, that show how valuable O'Conor's Irish imagination can be. (He would agree, I am

sure, how much Bernard Hepton's direction has helped.)

One more piece of foreign correspondence: the second act of "A Touch of the Sun." N. C. Hunter's play has moved to the Princes, with that ever-charming actor Michael Gwynn in the place of Michael Redgrave (who goes to Hamlet at Stratford-upon-Avon) as the schoolmaster who will never be a business man, and who has lost the gift of enjoyment. He should have studied with Alastair Sim at the island villa.

### OUR CRITIC'S FIRST-NIGHT JOURNAL.

- "SOMETHING TO HIDE" (St. Martin's).—Mary Kerridge, Michael Gough, and Alan Webb in a play by Leslie Sands. (April 29.)
- "MY FAIR LADY" (Drury Lane).—Musical comedy based upon Shaw's "Pygmalion." (April 30.)
- "QUAINT HONOUR" (Arts).—Play by Roger Gellert. (May 1.)



"MY FAIR LADY" COMES TO TOWN: SOME ENCHANTING PLAYERS AND COSTUMES IN THE GREAT MUSICAL PLAY AT DRURY LANE

(1) REX HARRISON AS PROFESSOR HIGGINS; (2) STANLEY HOLLOWAY AS DOOLITTLE THE DUSTMAN; (3) JULIE ANDREWS AS ELIZA DOOLITTLE; (4) STANLEY HOLLOWAY AFTER BEING DELIVERED "INTO THE HANDS OF MIDDLE-CLASS MORALITY"; (5, 6 AND 7) JULIE ANDREWS AS THE BEWITCHING ELIZA; (8) A DANCER AT ASCOT; (9) ZENA DARE AS MRS. HIGGINS; (10) LINDA GRAY AS MRS. EYNFSORD-HILL.

"My Fair Lady," the musical play adapted from Shaw's "Pygmalion," opened at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, on April 30. Rarely, if ever, have playgoers awaited the arrival of a play with such eagerness, for the songs in it have already captivated people in this country as they have in the United States, where "My Fair Lady" has been running since March 1956. The London cast is headed by Miss Julie Andrews and Mr. Rex Harrison, who created the parts on Broadway. Also from the original New York production

are Mr. Stanley Holloway as Alfred P. Doolittle and Mr. Robert Coote as Colonel Pickering. Playing the part of Mrs. Higgins is Miss Zena Dare, who is to retire from the stage after the London run of "My Fair Lady." If the prophets prove correct, it may, we hope, be a long while yet before London audiences bid her farewell. Our illustrations give some idea of the charm of the costumes, which are designed by Mr. Cecil Beaton, who also took these photographs of them.



## THE WORLD OF THE CINEMA.



THE film among recent offerings that has had most effect on me is "The Camp on Blood Island," the true-to-what-happened account of the Japanese treatment of our prisoners-of-war which has revolted nearly all my colleagues. As I am not in the least an impressive person when I am seriously worked-up about anything, I shall leave consideration of this film to a last paragraph or so. Let me say only two things here and now. From its stark opening sequence—where we see an English prisoner digging a grave, standing at its edge when he has finished, and then being shot by Japanese so that he falls into it riddled with bullets—I was aghast and horrified. Second, I sat it through to the end, convinced that it was by no means an overstatement of atrocity. Ask any man who was in any Japanese prison-camp and he will tell you that punishment very often took obscene forms of humiliation. Obscenity cannot, of course, be shown on a public screen.

The great British Public which, not unnaturally, expects war, howsoever recent, to be glamourised will shun Blood Island like the plague it must have been, and flock instead to see those Polynesian paradise-islands which are the setting of the at-long-last-filmed "South Pacific." In a way I came away from this just as battered and bruised as I did from the Japanese hell-on-earth. But the battering and bruising came not from the spectacle of torture but from a new screen-process—known as the Todd-AO—which makes colour more blinding and music more deafening than has ever been achieved since the first advent of music in Technicolor. The new process is admittedly an improvement on Cinerama since, while achieving pretty much the same effect of startling actuality and close proximity, it removes those two vertical bars which distractingly turned every screen-picture into a kind of strictly secular triptych.

The actuality and proximity of "South Pacific" is such that the celebrated opening chorus of U.S. Marines, all half-naked in the heat and bellowing harmoniously that "there ain't

### LEST WE FORGIVE

By ALAN DENT.

John Kerr as the young "lootenant" who is beguiled into the arms of a native girl young enough to be his daughter (an episode always more congenial to American taste than to English), all the original alluring Rodgers-Hammerstein lyrics and songs, gorgeous, lush direction by Joshua L. Logan, one

### OUR CRITIC'S CHOICE.



BURL IVES AS EPHRAIM IN PARAMOUNT'S FILM VERSION OF EUGENE O'NEILL'S "DESIRE UNDER THE ELMS."

In choosing this actor Alan Dent writes: "Though much better known as a singer of folk-songs than as an actor, Burl Ives, impersonating Old Man Cabot in 'Desire Under the Elms,' seems to me to give the most startling performance of the week. In the frenetic dance at a wedding—a dance in which he embarks as a proof of his obstinate virility—Mr. Ives may take it as a compliment that he reminded me of Dostoevsky's Old Man Karamazov. There is humour as well as great toughness in the performance—another achievement, since humour is hardly in evidence in O'Neill's New England tragedy."

bellicose Japanese, though these are, of course, exterminated in a couple of shots!

This would seem a natural place in which to revert to the wholly serious and unmusical film with which I began my page. But first let me note a film called "Desire Under the Elms" which is Eugene O'Neill's powerful play, about a kind of Cold Comfort Farm in New England a long time ago, turned into a not so powerful film. Here again there is a nasty jar of a painted set intruding near the beginning—an attempt to give an outdoor feeling to what is happening which succeeds only in giving an inside-film-studio sensation. Ancient Granpaw, swearing he would live to be a hundred, brought home a new young wife, a beautiful Italian girl, and no sooner had this lady set eyes on Eben, the only son remaining on the farm, than the Italian fat was in the fire.

The play was splendid O'Neill and deserved serious consideration. But it is somehow almost impossible to write about the film other than flippantly. One reason may be that the director, Delbert Mann, seems almost painfully anxious to avoid the claustrophobic effect of the original. Another is that that good young actor, Anthony Perkins, seems ill at ease as Eben. A third is that Sophia Loren, lush and lovely thing that she is, has still not acquired the acting guns for so full-blooded and full-dress a part as Anna (whose very name suggests that the part would have been much better played by Anna Magnani). The one successful portrayal is that of the tremendous old man by Burl Ives.

Reverting now to "The Camp on Blood Island" there is, blessedly, only room for me to say that I decline to join in the critical chorus which deplores that this film should have been made at all. (Most of my colleagues agree that it has been very well made by Jon Manchip White and Val Guest, with a strong and dedicated cast headed by André Morell, Carl Mohner, Michael Gwynn.) Their protest is that it should have been made at all. I cannot see that its reminders need



A "TRUE-TO-WHAT-HAPPENED ACCOUNT OF THE JAPANESE TREATMENT OF OUR PRISONERS-OF-WAR": "THE CAMP ON BLOOD ISLAND"—PART OF THE OPENING SCENE FROM THIS HAMMER-PRODUCTION, WHICH IS DIRECTED BY VAL GUEST, WHO HAS WRITTEN THE SCREENPLAY TOGETHER WITH JON MANCHIP WHITE. (LONDON PREMIERE: LONDON PAVILION, APRIL 18.)



"I'M GONNA WASH THAT MAN RIGHT OUTA MY HAIR": MITZI GAYNOR AND THE CHORUS SINGING ONE OF THE FAMOUS NUMBERS IN THE TODD-AO VERSION OF RODGERS AND HAMMERSTEIN'S MUSICAL "SOUTH PACIFIC," WHICH IS DIRECTED BY JOSHUA LOGAN. (LONDON PREMIERE: DOMINION, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, APRIL 21.)

anythin' like a dame," has not only the humidity but almost the odour of a Turkish bath's innermost chamber. It goes on like this, too. There is one shocking jar when the island of bliss called Bali Ha'i is seen across the bay as nothing more than a painted set among painted clouds. But all the rest is riot, colour, gaudy noise—with Mitzi Gaynor (very fetching and very like the original Mary Martin), Rossano Brazzi (full of grizzled charm as the gentleman old enough to be her father with whom this little nurse falls hopefully in love to the point of being unable to wash him out of her hair). To take a breath and shorten these alarming parentheses, let me say that "South Pacific," the film, also has

or two lapses in colour into a curiously sulphurous yellow, and a boring serious war-episode at the end which does not belong to the musical comedy and even gives us a glimpse of the

be other than salutary—if only it reveals to us that the Japanese way of thinking in wartime is not our way of thinking in wartime. Mention of Hiroshima which has been made in several quarters is utterly irrelevant. The horrors in this film are direct and personal cruelties, not a mere business of button-pressing.

- "GIDEON'S DAY" (Generally Released: April 21).—A policeman's lot is shown to be a busy one, with breezy Jack Hawkins as the busy hero.
- "ROONEY" (Generally Released: April 21).—Homely but very pleasant comedy with a marked Irish flavour and good performances from John Gregson, Muriel Pavlow, and Barry Fitzgerald.
- "PEYTON PLACE" (Generally Released: April 28).—Sensational goings-on in an American small-town which we are asked to believe as typical. Lana Turner is at the head of the persuaders. Lurid here and there, but never a dull moment.

### OTHER CURRENT FILMS.

No day passes without my reading the Service "In Memoriam" notices in the morning paper. Thereafter I spend a solemn minute wondering why millions of men and women, Service and non-Service, have in my lifetime been murdered and massacred in the cause of War. Surely we should not flinch from any honest account of how some of them died?

NOW IN ITS THIRD WEEK: THE BRUSSELS  
UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.



PERFECTLY REFLECTED IN THE ORNAMENTAL POOL ON THE BRITISH SITE: THE THREE SPIRES OF THE GOVERNMENT PAVILION GAILY ILLUMINATED AT NIGHT.



INSIDE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT PAVILION: THE COLOURFUL HALL OF TRADITION, WHICH IS THE FIRST SECTION SEEN BY THE VISITOR.



DURING THE PONTIFICAL MASS MARKING ITS CONSECRATION: THE SCENE INSIDE THE BEAUTIFULLY DESIGNED CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEE PAVILION ON APRIL 20.

After the initial excitement of the Opening Ceremony on April 17, the Brussels Universal and International Exhibition settled down to complete the many unfinished features and pavilions and to prepare for the millions of visitors expected to visit them. Though hundreds of visitors thronged into the Holy See Pavilion on the day after the opening, much work still had to be done to get ready the many interesting exhibitions on view there. The British Government and Industry Pavilions, on the other hand, were ready on Opening Day,



GOING UP TO ONE OF THE NINE SPHERES OF THE ATOMIUM: VISITORS ON AN ESCALATOR IN ONE OF THE 10-FT. DIAMETER STEEL LINKING TUBES.

with the exception of a few finishing touches. The British Government Pavilion provides an interesting and tasteful survey of this country's traditions and cultural and scientific achievements. Very small in comparison with the mammoth pavilions of America, Russia, France and other countries and organisations, it has the advantage of being compact and easily seen in a relatively short time. The sixty stands in the glass-walled British Industry Pavilion illustrate many other facets of our life and economy.

## NOTES FOR THE NOVEL-READER.

## THE NOVEL OF THE WEEK.

SOME eighteenth-century poet, I seem to remember, has a line about "streams that meander level with their fount"; and from what people were saying of "The Transgressor," by Julian Green (Heinemann; 15s.), I thought for once it had really happened. I thought we were back to the good old days of "Adrienne Mesurat," with its bourgeois gloom, its insipid little French hell. How odd to chuckle at it in memory, and feel another of the same would be quite delightful! But this, of course, is not the old set-up. True, it is hell in a French household in the provinces, but without the tension of other days—the blend of prosaic fact and preposterous, infernal anguish. The early Green was a realist, but the Vasseur family are out of this world. They are a troupe of puppets: vulgar, like the termagant, woolly-minded Mme. Vasseur, or mysteriously frightful like her benign sister, or venomous like her icy, lovely daughter Ulrique, or grotesque like Félicie, the little hunchbacked mouse of a sewing-woman, with her dummy Blanchonnet. This Thing, which saw the old mistress die and appears to Félicie in the night wearing her head and arms, has as much significance as the humans. But taken together, they represent the world—the compact majority—other people. And they have two pensioners: Jean, a mournful scholar tucked away in his room with a load of guilt, and the innocent, frisky little Hedwige.

This child is now marriageable; and by way of a husband for her, Ulrique produces—at a party—M. Gaston Dolange. Just how or why, or what she already knew of him, I never made out; but certainly of malice aforethought. Her choice is again a puppet, a kind of troll. He doesn't come back; and Hedwige has succumbed to him in five minutes. It is a passion thoroughly *à la* Green, chimerical, irremovable and agonising: love for torture's sake. Gaston can't love her, it seems . . . but why not? Jean could have explained; but though they are fellow-sufferers, and he yearns to confess to "someone pure," the truth won't come out. He goes away, and tries to explain by letter. He tries a third time, as a dead man—and still Hedwige is in the dark. But all the rest have caught on, and at last the rancorous little "mouse" has the joy of a problem.

I can't think that a problem is "treated," as the jacket says, or that the tale is sound drama. Rather, it impresses one as a noise of anguish in a haunted house. The spook side is the most memorable: Félicie's cult of Blanchonnet, Hedwige's dream of salvation, and the mock-torture of Blanchonnet in the attic.

## OTHER FICTION.

"My Face For The World to See," by Alfred Hayes (Gollancz; 12s. 6d.), follows upon "In Love," which seemed a small masterpiece at the time. The present tale is more accomplished than satisfying.

Very accomplished, though. The "hero" is a script-writer and semi-detached husband, semi-domiciled in Los Angeles, where impressive quantities of remarkably easy money debunk his old struggle for a living. Still, he disapproves of the town, and has a cagey, reserved attitude to Them—the true success-men. One night at a party a long-legged nymph walks into the sea. It is the hero who pulls her out: the girl who takes the next step. As he supposed, she is one of the crowd-figures, the victims. He already knew her to be unbalanced, and learns that recently she was "very ill"; she had retreated into a fantasy. But Dr. Ritter is going to cure her. The involvement pursues its course—and leaves him a panic suppliant to Them, who get him out in the meanest way. He has been Their man all the time. Spare, lucid, brilliantly written: but rather mannered, with the feel of an exercise.

"Below the Salt," by Thomas Costain (Collins; 16s.), is a large historical novel about Magna Carta, in a modern frame; Senator Richard O'Rawn was among those present, and is recalling his past life. This link was a blunder. First, it gets in the way; and secondly, the claim to reincarnation won't wash. A very few novels might sustain it, but this tale of a twelfth-century Richard and his squire Tostig, and the Lost Princess of Brittany—Arthur's sister—is orthodox-American through and through. But very genial, romantic and well-informed: splendid of its kind.

"Come and Go," by Francis Gaité (Hodder and Stoughton; 12s. 6d.), is a comedy ghost-thriller—a pseudonymous invention of Manning Coles. It has a Drone-hero and a despotic Aunt Angela. One night, Scroby has returned early and upset from an Old Boys' dinner to find a burglar on his window-sill. It happens to be Toni le Chat, wanted for murder. Scroby thoughtlessly knocks him off—and then, to escape the reporters and Aunt Angela, flees to Paris. So do the Cat's partners in crime. Which leads to the materialisation of James and Charles Latimer, shot by the Prussians in 1870. These "affable familiar ghosts" have been told their distant cousin is in some peril, and prove more than equal to it. Feather-frivolous, very funny, and as engaging as possible.

K. JOHN.

## BOOKS OF THE DAY.

## FROM DR. MONTESSORI TO MEDIEVAL ENGLAND FROM THE AIR.

LET it be clear that I am not, by nature, training, or predilection, an educationalist. There must, I suppose, be some kind of theorising about how to bring up and instruct the young, but those who indulge in it have never inspired me with much confidence. They tend, in my experience, to approach children on the assumption that they are either little angels or little devils, and rarely treat them just as children—a bewildering and quite illogical combination of good and evil. So that my own approach to Dr. Standing's "Maria Montessori, Her Life and Work" (Hollis and Carter; 21s.) was by no means free from the kind of prejudice which I so often, and so rightly, deplore in others. I had always assumed that the so-called Montessori method was applied by well-meaning cranks. It seems that I was quite mistaken. It would be going too far to say that Dr. Standing's enthusiasm has made a complete convert of me, but his book has given me a totally new conception of Dr. Montessori and her theories. It has also provided me with several hours of really absorbing reading. As a book, it leaves much to be desired. It is in no sense a "life" of the famous *Dottorella*. When we have heard about her struggles to become Italy's first lady doctor, and the experience with the training of deficient children which laid the foundations of her subsequent career, we are made to skip forward at a spanking pace. Of course it is the work rather than the personal life which matters for the author's purpose, but his elliptic method has its disadvantages. We hear, for instance, almost in a parenthesis of Dr. Montessori's son, but we have not previously been introduced to a husband. Moreover, the author's—or possibly the publisher's—decision to cut up the text with cross-heads gives the reader a breathless feeling, as though he were being forced to plough, at breakneck speed, through a front-page newspaper article 349 pages long. Dr. Montessori's method is based on her observation of children's development, and nothing could be more convincing than her description of the various stages through which it passes, or of what she calls "mental metamorphosis." It is perfectly true, as anyone who can recall his own childhood, or who has relived it as a parent, will readily concede, that the child's mind passes through changes as complete as those which we find in the life-history of the frog or the butterfly. It is perfectly true, too, that from birth children experience "sensitive periods," such as those for language, order, colour, etc., when they assimilate various forms of impression with astonishing readiness. Once these postulates have been granted, the Montessori method, which relies, if I have understood it correctly, on making the best use of these sensitive periods and of encouraging the child to educate himself in the manner and with the materials of his instinctive choice, makes a good deal of sound sense. Certain doubts remain in my mind after finishing this book. Dr. Montessori seems to assume that the mind of a new-born child is a *tabula rasa*. It is significant that the word "heredity" does not even appear in the index. To some extent, her assumptions must be held to justify themselves, because no material could have been more unpromising than that which came her way in the first *case dei bambini* in Rome, yet she turned these slum children, it appears, into perfect little ladies and gentlemen.

Biographies of distinguished persons who are still alive rarely seem to me to be worth reading; they are almost bound to be panegyrics. And I was not encouraged by the title which Messrs. Alden Hatch and Séamus Walshe have chosen for their life of the reigning Pope: "Crown of Glory" (Heinemann; 18s.). This seems to indicate that the authors have anticipated a verdict which may or may not be given later and more authoritatively by one of Pope Pius XII's successors. However, I need not have been alarmed. The book is quite soberly and convincingly written, and gives the general reader a good impression of the unusually wide experience of different countries and people which Eugenio Pacelli had enjoyed before he was elected Pope. It also brings out his personal qualities, especially that of courage, which enabled him to face the Communist mobs in Munich after the First World War, and the German occupiers of Rome in the Second.

Once more we have a new volume, the sixteenth, of "Plays of the Year" (Elek; 18s.), chosen by my colleague Mr. J. C. Trewin, whose foreword is such a delight to read. This year he has chosen "A Dead Secret," "The Iron Harp," "Dear Delinquent," and "The Public Prosecutor." The last was a play which I had not seen, and I found it rather disappointing to read. But in trying to pin-point my criticism, I found nothing but the word "theatrical," which is hardly a serious defect in a play!

Lastly, I must spare a word of praise for "Medieval England" (Cambridge University Press; 45s.), an aerial survey by Messrs. M. W. Beresford and J. K. S. St. Joseph. It is quite remarkable to see the structures of ancient villages, manors, churches and monasteries revealed, as though on an X-ray plate, by the aerial camera. Some of the pictures present problems, not to be resolved without what Sir Thomas Browne called "ocular exploration" and "subterranean enquiry." A truly delightful book.—E. D. O'BRIEN.

## shoes to talk about



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# THE WORLD OF MOTORING.

## CAR OF THE MONTH—NEW SUNBEAM RAPIER SPORTS SALOON.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL A. G. DOUGLAS CLEASE, B.Sc., A.M.I.MECH.E.

IT is just over a year since I first tested the Sunbeam *Rapier*. In the interval the car has been subjected to a considerable degree of development and to some arduous International Rallies in which it has proved very successful. As a result it recently made its Series II début, with some significant modifications which my recent road test shows to have very definitely improved its performance and widened its appeal.

Thus not only has it been restyled, resulting in a more distinctive appearance, particularly as seen from front or rear, but it has been given greater power, improved steering, stiffer front springs, and a higher axle ratio. Another change in the specification which will be appreciated by the type of driver to whom the *Rapier* especially appeals, by reason of its sporting performance, is the replacement of the steering column gear-lever by a short, rigid, central, floor-mounted lever.

Styling changes include a new and almost rectangular radiator grille with vertical louvres in place of the wide, shallow grille with horizontal lines, and the introduction of rear wing fins with an outward flare. The side treatment is also different, the second colour of the duo-tone finish, which is used for the roof panel, running in a broadening streak along the front wings and doors, and on to the sides of the fins. The headlamp cowls are also in colour instead of being chromium-plated.

Appearance is, of course, very much a matter of personal taste, but I found during my test that the *Rapier* certainly attracts a second look from many, and that most observers obviously approve of what they see.

The greater power has been obtained by increasing the bore from 76.2 mm. to 79 mm., so that the cylinder capacity is now 1494 c.c. instead of 1390 c.c., the stroke remaining unchanged at 76.2 mm., by raising the compression ratio to 8.5 to 1 in place of 8 to 1, and by the fitting of larger inlet and exhaust valves to give easier "breathing." As a result the maximum gross power is now 73 b.h.p. at 5200 r.p.m. instead of 67 b.h.p. at 5400 r.p.m., while there is a corresponding increase in torque.

In view of the increased power it has been possible to raise the final drive ratio to 4.55 to 1, but the overdrive which was a standard fitting is now an optional extra and, if specified, is accompanied by a final drive of 4.78 to 1 ratio. The car tested was a standard model without overdrive, so that direct comparisons of performance are not possible, but with its standard axle ratio the *Rapier* now gives a speed of 16.06 m.p.h. for 1000 engine r.p.m.

Naturally, the greater power and torque have enhanced the performance and from rest the car will attain 30 m.p.h. in 5.5 secs. and 60 m.p.h. in 18.8 secs. At the same time, the flexibility of the engine has not been impaired by the increase in compression ratio, and the car will accelerate smoothly from 15 m.p.h. if the throttle is opened progressively. The engine remains smooth right through its speed range, and even at 5500 r.p.m. does not become unduly noisy.

With an engine so willing to run at high speeds there is a great temptation to use the gear-box, particularly as its central gear-lever moves easily and with precision, and the synchromesh mechanism allows quite rapid changes to be made. On third gear of 6.79 to 1 nearly 60 m.p.h. can be reached, and on second with a ratio of 11.26 to 1 nearly 35 m.p.h., although it is seldom necessary to call for such performance. Second is sufficient in normal conditions for starting from rest, and first is a true emergency ratio.

Even on British roads the speedometer needle finds its way into the 80 m.p.h. range surprisingly often, and the maximum speed appears to be in excess of a true 90 m.p.h. When road conditions allow, 70 m.p.h. is a very easy cruising gait, and it is no difficult task for either the car or its driver to put 45 miles into the hour without making any abnormal demand on the brakes. Driven in such manner the fuel consumption proved to be 30 m.p.g., but at lower cruising speeds it is naturally rather better. A good point is the size of the petrol tank, and as this holds 10 gallons a journey of 300 miles is easily possible without a stop for replenishment. The sensible quick-release filler accepts fuel as fast as the pump can deliver it.

Obviously the steering, road holding and brakes are good, and match the performance, otherwise forty-odd miles in the hour would be tiring for driver and passengers. The new steering is of recirculatory ball type, light and precise, and with nice self-centring action. The stiffer front springs, with the direct-acting dampers fitted within their coils, and an anti-roll bar joining the lower wishbone links, have improved the road holding without detracting from the comfortable ride. The Lockheed brakes are well up to the demands made on them and now have greater lining area. There was no suspicion of fade in fast driving.

In its interior the *Rapier* is substantially unchanged, having easily adjustable bucket-type front seats which give adequate support. An elbow rest is provided on the near-side door for the passenger, but the driver does not need one and has a metal door-pull handle. The seat backs fold forward and swivel inwards in so doing, so that access to the rear seats is unrestricted. Rear passengers have fixed side armrests and a folding centre rest. Ventilation should be adequate in any climate; fresh air can be admitted through a

forward inlet controlled by the driver, there are ventilating panels to the door windows, and both door and quarter windows wind right down level with the waist-line, so that the car is then virtually open except for the roof.

Curved screen and wrap-round rear window give good all-round visibility. In fact, the driver can see the tips of the rear wing fins merely by glancing in the driving mirror, and the front wingtips forming the headlamp cowls are also within his direct view.

Driving position, and location of pedals, gear-lever and handbrake, are just right for a driver of average build. The instruments, too, are well placed. The test car had the optionally extra tachometer, which with the speedometer is set directly in front of the two-spoked steering wheel, and although the wheel itself does not obstruct the dials I found that the horn ring came just over the 30 m.p.h. mark.

Subsidiary dials are centrally placed and easily seen—from left to right, the water temperature gauge, fuel gauge, oil pressure and ammeter. Below these are the switch for the two-speed screen-wipers and the combined ignition and starter switch. Heater and de-mister controls are lower still, flanking a clock, the lighting switch and a cigarette lighter, also the radio control panel, beneath which is a sensible size of pull-out ashtray.

A padded safety roll runs across the fascia, there is a lock-up glove box in front of the passenger and a parcel shelf in front of the driver. Twin sun visors, an ashtray over the transmission tunnel for the rear passengers, and a courtesy light operated by opening either door are also provided. In short, the *Rapier* is well equipped with fittings that make for the convenience of the driver and the comfort of the passengers. For their luggage there are 13½ cub. ft. of space in the tail locker, which has its separate key so that its contents are not accessible if the ignition key is required to be left while the car is in a public garage.

There is a wide choice of two-colour finishes and the basic price is £695, or with purchase tax £1043 17s. Optional extras are radio, heating and de-misting equipment, overdrive, white-wall tyres, reversing light, revolution counter and clock.

### MOTORING NOTES.

Safety belts for cars, similar to those used in aircraft, are becoming quite a vogue in the U.S. following an investigation carried out by Cornell University. The Irvin car safety belts are for fitting to cars with metal floors, and are made of nylon webbing with a light alloy buckle which can be instantly disconnected. The sole distributors here are John Sydney Place, London, S.W.2.

Daimler-Benz A.G., manufacturers of the Mercedes-Benz, have acquired a majority shareholding in Auto-Union GmbH, manufacturers of the D.K.W., which will remain an independent organisation under its existing management. It is considered that close co-operation will strengthen the position of both firms in the future Common Market.

Over two million copies of the 1958 edition of the A.A. Handbook are now being distributed to members throughout the British Isles. It contains details of more than 5600 hotels and lists some 5400 garages, those which conform to the scales of repair and service charges published by car manufacturers being specially noted.

A dipstick which automatically indicates when the oil level in the sump requires topping-up is known as the Autolevel. It consists of two units, a tubular dipstick replacement with a pneumatically-operated valve at its lower end, and a pressure responsive actuator which fits beneath the fascia, the two being connected by PVC tubing. When the knob of the actuator is pulled out and released, it indicates by remaining out that the oil level has fallen to a pre-set level, but if the knob returns no oil is required. The price is 23s. 6d. from the distributors, Kelter Trading Co. Ltd., 62, Cornwall Gardens, London, S.W.7.

A refrigeration unit which gives complete air conditioning on Rolls-Royce and Bentley cars is now available on the home market as well as overseas as an optional extra. The cost is £385 plus £192 10s. purchase tax on the Rolls-Royce Silver Cloud and Bentley "S" series, and £550 plus £275 on the coach-built models. The capacity of the refrigerator system is approximately equivalent to fifty domestic type refrigerator cabinets.

The new Dunlop Gold Seal tyre is now available on the replacement market. Its tread pattern has five ribs separated by zig-zag grooves, a narrow centre rib giving flexibility at the tread centre, intermediate ribs having "dog-leg" cuts, and wide side ribs having castellated knife cuts and hooked blades. Improved road grip, longer life and greater riding comfort are advantages claimed.



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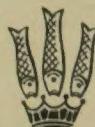
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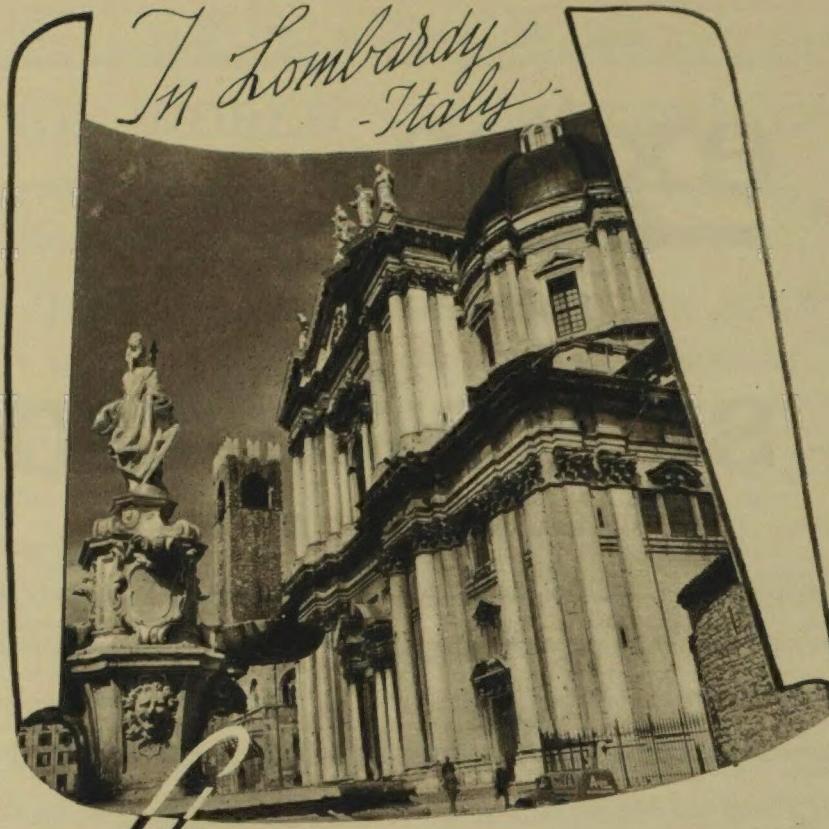
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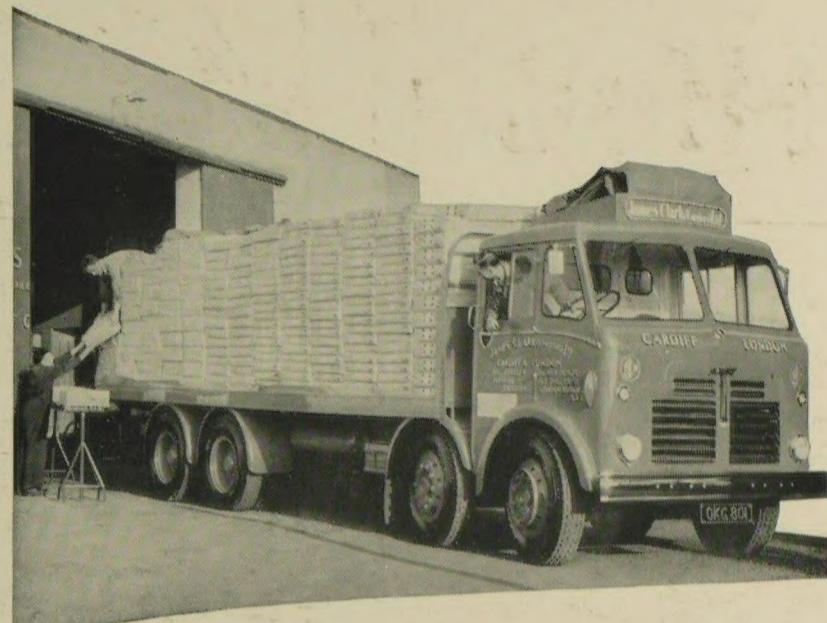
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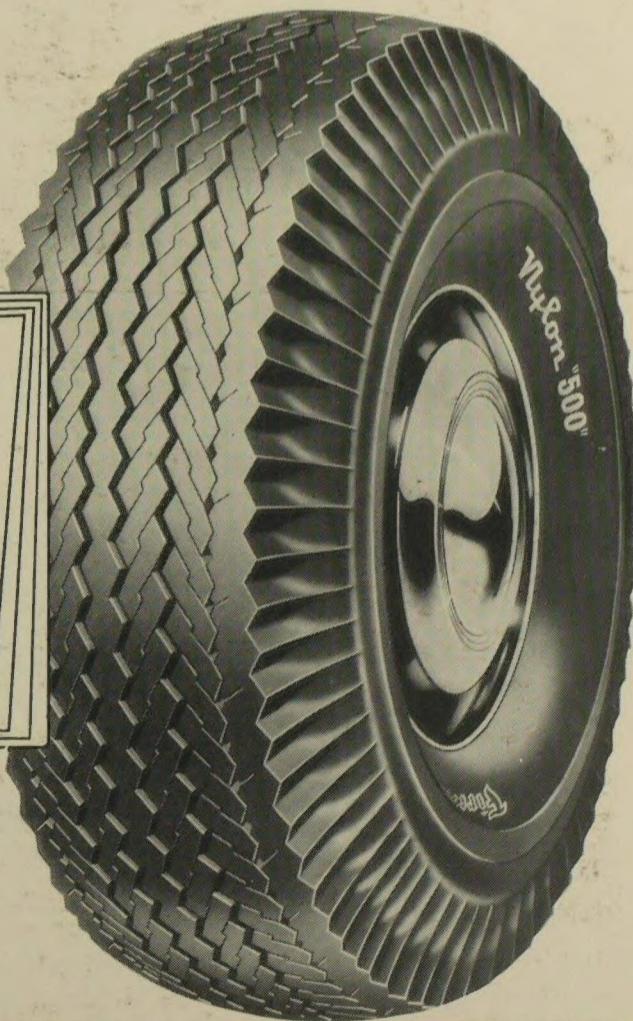
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# Shell guide to LIFE ON THE DOWNS

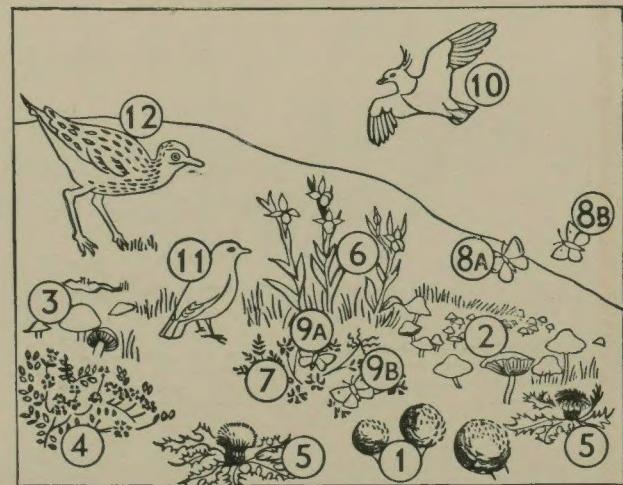


Painted by John Leigh Pemberton

The chalk downs were first cleared of scrub by the flocks and cattle of Neolithic and Bronze Age herdsmen, between 3,000 and 4,000 years ago. Fungi speckle the turf, among them the COMMON PUFFBALL (1) and the FAIRY RING MUSHROOM (2), both good to eat; and the gay BLOOD RED HYGROPHORUS (3), edible, but not worth eating. WILD THYME (4) cushions the surface. Beware, though, of sitting on the STEMLESS THISTLE or PICNIC THISTLE (5), a plant admirably adapted to its downland situation; and beware of picking the all too uncommon orchids, such as the BEE ORCHID (6) which has flowers like bumble-bees among petals. HORSESHOE VETCH (7) is the food-plant both of the CHALKHILL BLUE (male 8A, female 8B) and the gayer ADONIS BLUE (male 9A, female 9B) butterflies.

Three downland birds are the LAPWING or (from its cry) PEEWIT (10), the migrating WHEATEAR (11), always to be recognized by the flick of its white rump; and the uncommon STONE CURLEW or THICK-KNEE (12), another migrant which likes the few barren, flinty areas it can still find, where it makes itself known – at night – by a queer tremulous piping.

*NOTE: All the items shown in this picture would not, of course, be found in one place at one time.*



The "Shell Guide to Trees" is now published in book form by Phoenix House Ltd. at 7s. 6d. The Shell Guides to "Flowers of the Countryside", "Birds and Beasts", and "Fossils, Insects and Reptiles" are also available at 7s. 6d. each. On sale at bookshops and bookstalls.

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